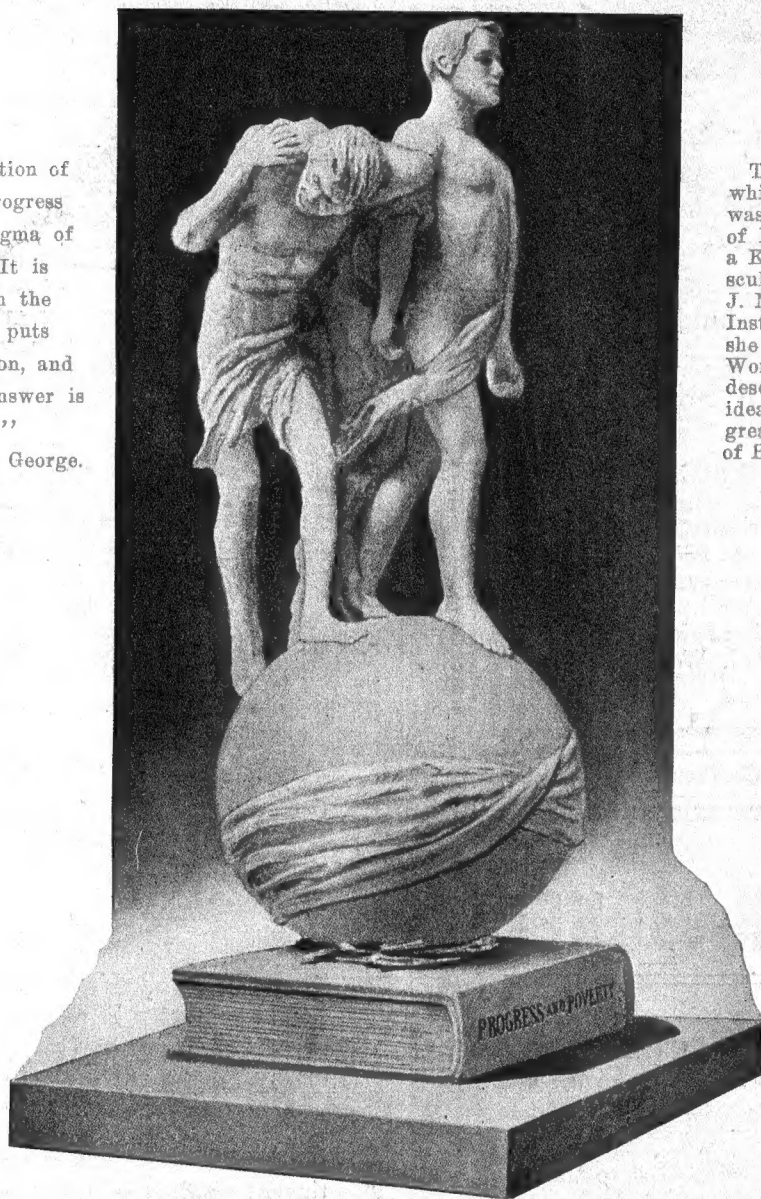


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

"This association of poverty with progress is the great enigma of our times. . . . It is the riddle which the Sphinx of Fate puts to our civilization, and which not to answer is to be destroyed."

—Henry George.



The Statuette from which this photograph was taken is the work of Miss Ella Buchanan, a Kansas student sculpture under Charles J. Mulligan, at the Art Institute, Chicago—she whose "Votes for Women" is attracting deserved attention. The idea is to symbolize the great agitational work of Henry George.

JUNE 26, 1912

WINNIPEG

CANADA

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 REST, \$12,500,000

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND IN THE
UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND MEXICOA General Banking Business transacted. Drafts and Money Orders
issued. Foreign Exchange bought and sold

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

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And when you buy your Ford—you'll also buy a little brown book, wherein is printed lowest net prices of all parts—a sure guard against repair overcharges. 'Round the corner or 'round the world—you'll find Ford service stations—though you'll seldom need them.

Seventy-five thousand new Ford Model T's will go into service this season—a proof of their wonderful superiority. The price is \$775 for the roadster and \$850 for the five passenger touring car—complete with all equipment f.o.b. Walkerville, Ontario. Catalogue from Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, Walkerville, Ont., Can.

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Great care should be used in the investment of your surplus funds. For this purpose our **GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES**, netting the purchaser six per cent., are very desirable. We guarantee the repayment of principal and interest at the due dates.

You take absolutely no risk, being protected to the extent of our entire assets. Every possible care is exercised in the selection of each mortgage.

Mortgages are all placed on improved central revenue-producing properties in Vancouver, New Westminster, North Vancouver or improved farms in Saskatchewan. No loan made for more than 50 per cent. of appraised value of property, the appraisal being made by our own valuator in these guaranteed mortgages. You have every element of safety. Write for further particulars. Can be purchased in sums of from \$500 up.

NATIONAL FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

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Prairie Branches:	Subscribed Capital - - -	\$1,000,000
WINNIPEG	Paid-Up Capital and Reserve -	250,000
REGINA	Assets - - - - -	2,484,081
CALGARY		

Imperial Bank Of Canada

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED - - - - \$10,000,000.00

CAPITAL PAID UP - - - - 6,000,000.00

RESERVE FUND - - - - 6,000,000.00

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Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg.

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Now Is The Time!

To get your policy in force. The premium is the same whether your application is received in May or August.

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Issues a simple, definite contract, untrammelled by any contingent conditions which can possibly prejudice its value, and at a uniform low premium rate, so that our clients know at all times exactly where they stand. The Company's Government Deposit for the protection of Policy Holders exceeds the combined deposits of all other companies writing hail insurance in Canada.

Hundreds of testimonials from satisfied clients attest the enviable reputation earned by the company for fair adjustment and prompt cash payment of all losses sustained under its policies, which aggregated last season more than double the amount of insurance entrusted to any competitor.

Agents in every town. See one of them or write to

ANDERSON & SHEPPARD, General Agents

15 High Street West, Moose Jaw, Sask.

We believe, through careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. We do not knowingly accept the advertisements of frauds, get-rich-quick-schemes, doubtful investments, or anything classed by us as "undesirable."

We publish no free "boosters," and all advertising matter is plainly marked as such.

Rates for classified advertisements may be seen on the classified page. Display rates may be had on application.

Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of publication to ensure insertion.

WHEAT TO SELL, OR WHEAT TO ROT

The Western farmer is face to face with a problem unlike that of any other grain grower in the world. He has virgin soil and ideal climate. He is growing "bumper" crops. But often he cannot sell the crops because he cannot ship them after harvesting. Last year forty-five million bushels of wheat were unmarketed because of the lack of railroad and elevator facilities. And the prospects for several years to come are no improvement.

It is easy enough to grow wheat, but it is a serious question when the wheat must be left to rot, because it cannot be shipped. However, every farmer may have his own storehouse, absolutely water, fire and damp proof. He can build it himself of concrete blocks and be independent.

With a concrete block storehouse, he can harvest his crops and put them away until the rush is over, when cars are plentiful and prices are highest. His grain is kept at its best and he can borrow on it at reasonable rates.

The concrete block storehouse solves the Western farmer's most vital problem. This subject is dealt with in a very comprehensive and thorough way in a new circular issued by the Ideal Concrete Machinery Co., of London, Ontario. It is well worth reading and may be obtained free by writing direct to this company.—Advertisement.

The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor.

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and action and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.

Volume IV.

June 26th, 1912

Number 48

8¢ PER RUNNING FOOT

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SOLD DIRECT TO CONSUMER. FREIGHT PREPAID TO NEAREST STATION. ARTISTIC, DURABLE, INEXPENSIVE. GUARANTEED OR YOUR MONEY BACK.

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AND RECEIVE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES

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WE SATISFY OUR CUSTOMERS

The Brandon Creamery & Supply Co.,
Brandon, Man.

Brookfield, Desford, Man.,
Feb. 10, 1912.

Gentlemen,—I wish to say that we have been pleased and satisfied with your business methods, and we wish you all success during the year 1912. Thanking you for interesting calendar.—Yours most sincerely (Signed) E. Glover.

The Best Place to Market your Cream is
The Brandon Creamery & Supply Co., Brandon, Man.

The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year in advance. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.50 in advance. Single copies 5 cents.

Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for money sent loosely in a letter.

75c NOW
Makes \$200
By Next Fall



Gophers robbed you of \$200 worth of grain every 40 acres this year! How would you like to have that money? Will the something happen next year or will you invest 75c in a box of Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison?

and kill every gopher in an 80 acre field! Less than 10¢ per acre to kill gophers. Money back if it fails. Now is the time to start killing gophers, squirrels, prairie dogs and field mice. Have Kill-Em-Quick ready. Ask your druggist or write us now for interesting facts. Address Anton Mickelson, President Mickelson Kill-Em-Quick Co., Dept. K, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

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When in Winnipeg for the Exhibition do not fail to call on me. I have farm lands for sale at prices away below market value, on easy terms; might have one next to yours which you can handle easily. Correspondence solicited
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Cures Horses While They Work or Rest

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While the cheap rates
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method of making a satisfactory plate. Those who have a few old stumps of teeth which can be treated and built up for a crown, can have new teeth put in without a plate. By this

Guaranteed

Painless Extraction

by the
Dola Method

method you get new teeth which are as solid and satisfactory as your own. Moreover, they last for years.

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Specialists in—
Alveolar Teeth
Crown and Bridge Work
Plates and Painless Extraction

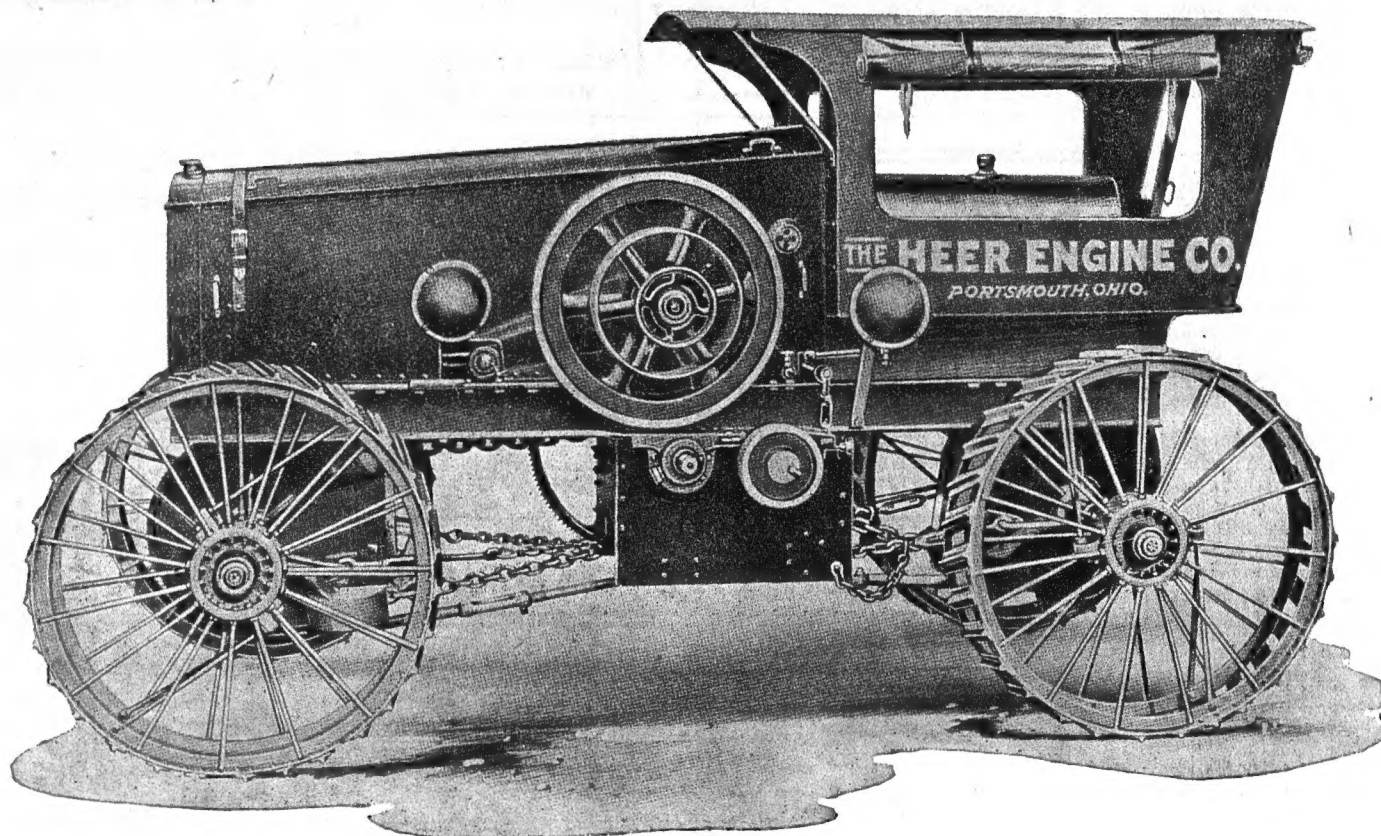
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ON
THE
BRAKE
TEST



20
H.
P.
ON
THE
DRAW
BAR

25 H.P. Model, fitted complete with Friction Clutch Pulley for Belt

Also made in 30 and 40 H.P. Models. The Heer two-cylinder opposed heavy Duty-type of engine and the four wheel drive are the two essential points which make this tractor a success. The engine is evenly balanced and set exactly in the centre of the frame; this distributes the power equally between both front and rear wheels. The Heer Tractor can travel on roads, climb steep grades, operate on softer ground, get out of ditches and bad places where rear wheel driven tractors have proven useless. Engine has three speeds, two, four and six miles per hour, and reverse. All four wheels controlled by one steering gear.

Our Guarantee We Guarantee all Heer Engines for one year against defects in material and workmanship, and will replace any such defective parts free of charge at our factory, providing the part to be replaced is returned to us charges prepaid. Our Guaranty, however, does not cover repairs or replacements necessitated by abuse, misuse or neglect

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SPECIAL OFFER: To any one in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta who purchases a Heer Tractor while at the Winnipeg Exhibition we will refund railroad fare from their home to Winnipeg and return

AGENTS WANTED AT ONCE

WRITE FOR OUR PROPOSITION

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R. McLENNAN - Manager

808 McARTHUR BUILDING WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, June 26th, 1912

RECIPROCITY NOT DEAD

Our readers will notice that the Democratic party, which controls the House of Representatives at Washington, has refused to repeal the reciprocity agreement and insists that it remain on the Statute books as a standing offer to Canada. On another page in this issue a table is given showing what one Manitoba farmer lost by having the American market closed to his barley. On another page there is shown the comparative prices of wheat at Fort William and Minneapolis for the past two years. Wider markets were badly needed last year for the disposal of the crop. With the present outlook the crop of 1912 will be at least fifty million bushels heavier than last year, and yet the markets available are not larger. At the present time the tariff question is growing in importance in the United States and it is growing in importance in Canada. There is daily a larger number of people coming to believe that in the interests of humanity the tariff wall between Canada and the United States should be broken down entirely. The result of the present tariff is that the Canadian farmer is robbed of \$25.00 every time he buys a binder, from five to ten cents per bushel when he sells his wheat, and from 35 to 45 cents when he sells his barley and proportionate losses on his other grains. The result of this is that when a Canadian farmer wants to buy a binder he yields as tribute an extra wagon load of wheat for the privilege of living. Last September the people of Canada decided against reciprocity but thousands of men, particularly in Western Canada, have changed their minds since that day. By the manipulations of the party politicians reciprocity was made a party question which accounted for a very large number of people voting against it. Many of these people are now finding that the interests of their home and their family are something higher than the interests of their political party. The fight for freedom must largely be fought in the West. The Canadian Manufacturers' association, the railways and the big financial interests have the Eastern public pretty well by the throat. They have practically muzzled the Eastern press so that the wells of truth have been poisoned. The people of Eastern Canada as a whole resent injustice and oppression as much as in the West, but the trouble is that in the East party ties are very, very strong and the people get very little information that is not colored from a party viewpoint. In the West on the other hand immigration from other countries encourages the present independent spirit and breaks party ties. The Western people know how they are being plundered, and the struggle for democracy will largely depend upon the people in the Prairie Provinces. The tariff is of absolutely no use to the people in the Prairie Provinces. Free trade is their greatest friend and reciprocity is the easiest step towards that end. Let the people of Western Canada present their case strongly enough and the Dominion government will accept the reciprocity agreement. The manufacturers, the railways and the banks have ruled Canada long enough. If the people of Canada are content to be plundered by this clique then they deserve no better fate, but we do not think they are content. We believe that if the reciprocity agreement remains on the statute books of the United States the people of Canada will demand that it be accepted. If put to a non-partisan referendum we believe that seventy-five per cent. of the people of Canada would endorse it today.

WATCH THE HYPOCRITES

Dispatches from Eastern Canada state that the representatives of "independent" cement companies will forward to the government a protest against the reduction in duty on cement. They will ask that it be made effective only in Western Canada, and will plead that to make it effective in the East will necessitate closing down their mills. The protectionist journals of the East are also taking this matter up and declare that the cut in the duty on cement will close the factories and leave the employees out of work. There is a suspicion that the cement merger is interested in some of these so-called "independent" cement companies, and will shut some of them down for the purpose of frightening and coercing the government into retaining their protection. This game will not alter the opinion of the Western people who are acquainted with the facts. It would be far cheaper for the people of Canada as a whole to shut down every cement plant in the Dominion and buy their cement from foreign countries rather than to continue the exorbitant tariff tax we have been paying. The people of Canada could afford to pension every employee from every cement factory in Canada at their present wages for life and then be money in pocket. The cement tariff, along with the notorious steel fiasco, have been two of the most gigantic frauds ever perpetrated upon a so-called free people. Some of the cement plants in Canada are ten or fifteen years behind the times in the matter of equipment. The people must not be deterred by any such signs as the shutting down of a few mills. The mergers themselves have shut down or driven out of business hundreds of mills in Canada and have thrown thousands of employees out of work, simply to kill competition and raise prices to pay dividends on watered stock. Day by day this process goes on. The employees in these mills do not figure as prominently in the calculations of the trust magnates as do their horses or other beasts of burden. They will cut the wages of their employees or shut down their mills without the slightest regard to the rights of the employees and their families, if only it will make a few more dollars in dividends. After such actions as these we find the trust magnates with tearful voices pleading against tariff reduction on behalf of their employees. Such hypocrisy cannot fool the public much longer.

ANOTHER "INFANT" EXPOSED

The annual report and balance sheet of the Dominion Steel Corporation, Ltd., which were presented to the shareholders at the annual meeting of the company held at Montreal on June 12, furnish instructive reading for all students of the tariff question. They prove most conclusively that this company, which has received millions of dollars from the public treasury in bounties upon its products, is still earning handsome profits although the bounties are no longer being paid. As might naturally be expected, a pitiful whine was made by the president of the company, J. H. Plummer, because of the refusal of the Government to renew the bounties or increase the duties at the last session of Parliament. Mr. Plummer did not assert that the manufacture of iron and steel was being carried on at a loss because the lid of the public treasury had been shut in his face, for in view of the large profits shown by the balance sheet this would have been impossible, but he pointed out, quite truly, that with a bounty or higher protective duties the profits would be greater. The

report and balance sheet had evidently been drawn up with the object of concealing the exact position of the company. The net earnings for the year, for instance, are not shown, but the net earnings after deducting all organization, manufacturing, selling and administrative expenses are given as \$7,388,260. This was sufficient to pay interest on bonds, debentures and preference stock, and 5 per cent. on the common stock, which contains a large quantity of water, as well as to make allowances for depreciation and exhaustion of minerals amounting to over \$1,600,000. The president made it clear, too, that bigger profits are expected by the company in the future. During the past year, he stated, the company has been obliged to sell steel at low prices owing to conditions in the United States. Now business is improving, and prices are advancing. In addition, as a result of the bounty on wire rods having expired leaving this product with neither a protective duty nor a bounty to encourage its production, the company has installed new finishing mills and will manufacture the rods into wire, nails and other finished products. It is commonly threatened by manufacturers that if their protection is taken away they will close down their plants and throw their workmen out of employment, but here is a case where exactly the opposite has happened, and where the fact of being exposed to the competition of British and American rivals has led the Dominion Steel Corporation to increase and modernize its plant and give employment to a larger number of men. It is much easier, however, for the corporation to make its profits out of government bounties and high prices extorted from the public with the aid of the tariff, and the speech of the president shows that efforts are being made to induce the Government to increase the duties on some forms of steel. Mr. Plummer asserts that "the real cost to the consumers will not thereby be increased," but it is difficult to see how the company will benefit by an increase of duty unless it enabled them to charge higher prices. There is no difficulty in disposing of the whole of the product of the company, for it is notorious that the railways are unable to obtain sufficient rails for new construction, and Mr. Plummer himself says that "During the year we have held our market and sold everything we wished to sell, but in the case of wire rods, which enter duty free, the price obtainable left little margin."

The Dominion Iron and Steel Co., which is one of the constituent companies of the Dominion Steel Corporation, has already received many millions of dollars in direct gifts from the Dominion treasury. For the year ending March 31, 1909, the company received \$1,067,528; for the fiscal year 1910 it received \$1,029,503, and for 1911 \$766,340. In addition all its products except wire rods have been protected by the tariff, and out of the proceeds the company has paid handsome dividends on watered stock. To increase the duty or renew the bounties would be to rob the people of Canada for the benefit of the stockholders in an industry which is well able to support itself.

With both the Government and the Opposition forces in Saskatchewan pledged to Direct Legislation, the prospects for "degenerate Republicanism," as Sir Rodmond Roblin calls it, are certainly bright.

Senator Edwards, one of the most enthusiastic free traders in Canada, is president of the cement combine. The Senator is a living proof that the men of money never allow their sentiments to touch their pockets.

CAPITAL NOT TIMID

At the hearing of the Western freight rate case before the railway commission at Ottawa on June 19, ex-Judge F. H. Phippen, chief counsel for the Canadian Northern Railway, made the following statement to the commission:—

"If there is any radical interference with the railway rates through any inconsiderate or inadvertent action on the part of this board then we may wake up one morning to find the credit of the railways is down overnight, and that the capital necessary for the extension of the railways and the development of the Dominion will cease to flow in this direction."

This is the style of argument the railways and the manufacturers have been handing out for many years past for the benefit of the public. Now they have even the courage to make such a statement to the railway commission. The big interests are endeavoring to prove that capital is very timid, when as a matter of fact capital is the boldest of the bold. Capital takes every risk known to mankind and this talk of capital being "timid," and easily turned away from Canada, is balderdash. Capital is as bold as the Canadian Manufacturers' association in pursuit of tariff plunder, which is saying a good deal. The railway commission need not be alarmed by any veiled threats on the part of the railways. Public opinion is demanding redress. There is also a steadily growing sentiment in favor of nationalization of all the railways in Canada. Apparently there is no other way to drive big railway interests out of the political field and to secure a square deal from the railways.

THE SPECULATION CURSE

"Real estate speculation," a Winnipeg business man remarked the other day, "is the greatest curse of Western Canada today." This may seem a somewhat strong statement, but nevertheless it is probably very near to the truth. In every city and town in the West there are a few men who are riding in big red automobiles, smoking fifty cent cigars and living on the fat of the land out of the profits of real estate speculation. These no doubt think the present boom is a splendid thing. They are making their pile hand over fist and never doing a minute's useful labor with either hand or brain. Many of these men, too, are honest, respectable, law abiding citizens according to our present code. Our economic system and the laws of the land permit and encourage their trade and it is the system and not the men who benefit by it, that should be blamed. The effect of the real estate boom is so damaging to the welfare of this country, however, that it is time the evil was recognized and steps were taken to place some check upon it. The most obvious effect of the inflated prices at which real estate is held as the result of the speculative fever, is the great increase in the cost of living. A man who desires to build a home in any Western town or city, must either pay an exorbitant price for a lot or go out on the prairie, perhaps miles from his work, to live. His alternative is to coop his family up in a small house or a couple of rooms and pay a rent which will be raised every year or two. Merchants, too, must either sink a large amount of the capital which they need for their business in the purchase of a store site or else pay a high rent, and of course they have to charge high prices for their goods in order to show a profit and get interest on their money. Governments, city and town councils, school boards and churches, when they require land for public purposes have to pay enormous sums for it, and the money comes out of the pockets of the public. In a hundred ways the high price of real estate makes living more costly to every one. Then a vast amount of money which is badly needed for legitimate business purposes is being tied up in real estate speculations and business naturally is suffering. Mayor Waugh, of Winnipeg, recently stated that he knew of twenty different companies which would establish factories in that city if they could get

local financial support, but the people who had made money in real estate were putting it into more real estate and with present prices it was difficult to get them to do anything else. The fact is that it pays better to hold valuable property vacant than to erect houses, shops or factories, though houses, shops and factories are needed in every progressive Western town.

Perhaps the worst feature of the situation, however, is the outside subdivision business which in many cases is fraud pure and simple. Farm lands, which are of absolutely no value for residential purposes, often ten to twelve miles from the centre of the city, are being sold in twenty-five foot lots, usually to people in distant places and by means of misrepresentation. Working men and working girls in Winnipeg are paying their \$20.00 down and \$10.00 a month for lots in the vicinity of small towns and villages in Saskatchewan and Alberta that will probably never be of any value except as farm land, and some of which are situated in muskegs and sloughs. People in the Eastern provinces and Great Britain are paying out their hard-earned money for the same kind of land out on the prairies around Winnipeg. Often the prices at which lots are sold to people at a distance, are much higher than they could be bought for on the spot. Incorrect maps, artistically printed and profusely illustrated but deliberately misleading literature, and big advertisements in the newspapers are used to aid the sale of these horizon subdivisions, and frequently almost as much money is spent by the promoters in advertising as in the purchase of the property. The inevitable result will be the bursting of the real estate bubble before very long. The sooner the slump comes the better it will be for the country, for every day the boom lasts there is more money going into fake propositions. There is no need for this wild-cattling, for there is lots of money to be made out of bona fide real estate investments in Canada. Those who have studied the question say that every man, woman and child that comes into this country brings \$1,000 worth of land value with him. At this rate, with an immigration of nearly 400,000 a year, besides the natural increase in population, the value of the lands of this country is rising by a million dollars a day. This surely is a sufficient unearned increment for the real estate speculators to appropriate and one would think it would be policy for them to be content with this. Our own belief is that this one million dollars a day of increased land value created by the growth of population should belong to the public, and be used for public purposes. It could be taken by the public through the substitution of the Taxation of Land Values, and at the same time the real estate speculator would find his occupation gone.

THE LUMBER DUTY

A dispatch from Ottawa last week in the Winnipeg Telegram states that no duty is to be collected on rough lumber as a result of Judge Cassells' decision of a week ago. The case has been appealed to the Supreme Court for a final decision. We take it from the dispatch sent out by the Minister of Customs that no duty is to be levied at the present time, but there has been duty levied on rough lumber by the government in the past. The price of lumber has also gone up recently as a result of the decision of Judge Cassells. The Minister of Customs, in his attempt to placate the British Columbia lumber combine, has added 25 per cent. duty on lumber to the already heavy burdens of the Western people. Rough lumber has been duty free for 18 years and should be duty free for all time to come. If the Supreme Court upholds Judge Cassells' decision it is the duty of the government to rectify the matter by legislation at the earliest possible moment. The burden on the West is now well nigh unbearable. It will be a poor policy for the government to increase it.

CEMENT SHOULD BE CHEAP

A dispatch from Edmonton says that the Edmonton Portland Cement company, located 140 miles east of that city, will be ready for operation by October 1, and will then turn out fifteen hundred barrels of cement daily. We have referred before to the prospectus issued by this company six months ago for the purpose of selling stock, in which they declared that they could manufacture cement at their plant for 78 cents per barrel, but that they calculated the selling price at \$3.05 per barrel, after allowing an average of 25 cents per barrel for freight. This is a profit of 200 per cent. on the output. The only reason that this is possible is because of the high duty on cement. The Dominion government has reduced the duty to 26 cents per barrel, which figures out at about 33 per cent. This is only a temporary reduction. Surely the figures in connection with the Edmonton Portland Cement company are sufficient proof that there is no need of a tariff on cement in Canada, as this company will be able to meet all comers with the greatest of ease. Millions use cement, but the profits go to a handful of men. By keeping up the tariff the millions pay tribute to the few.

The Toronto News, which aspires to the position of archangel of the High Tariff, in a recent cartoon represented Hon. Mr. White as a lion-tamer, whipping into obedience the lion of Protection by means of the reduced cement duties. That idea is all right so far as it goes. Indeed we did not expect to see so truthful a portrayal of Protection in the organ which is usually grinding out the Made-in-Canada tunes of the C.M.A. But the News should not have put the lion in a cage. Everybody knows that this "protected" beast of prey is free to stalk from Halifax to Vancouver, demanding from each and every resident of the Dominion a heavy toll of money and labor, which is the very life-blood of the nation. Moreover, we must pay this tribute year after year with a smiling face, because, forsooth, this monster was raised in Canada, or we are dubbed "unpatriotic."

On June 20 the board of railway commissioners at Ottawa handed down a decision re-affirming their previous order on the Hazelton townsite case in British Columbia. The previous order was annulled by the Dominion Government and was the first time a federal government ever revoked an order of the Railway Commission. The Government turned the question back to the commission for further consideration and this re-affirmation of the order is the result. If the Railway Commission is to be of any use to Canada it should not be interfered with by governments for political purposes.

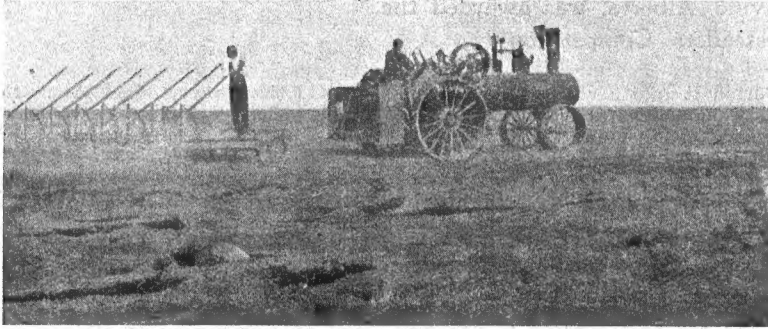
Where is Max Aitken, the man who cemented his way to knighthood? Now that the cement question is to the front he should be around to give his opinion. Max knows more of the essentials regarding cement than any man living.

If the success of the Made-in-Canada train is to be judged by the number of converts to protection then it will be disappointing to the Canadian Manufacturers' association. It was hardly an exhibit of "infant" industries.

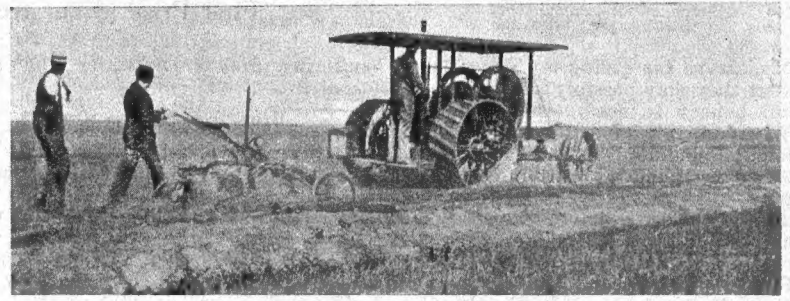
The tinkering with the lumber duty has not even been claimed in the interests of justice by the Minister of Customs. No one will regard it as a tactical triumph.

The Saskatchewan politicians should have no difficulty in rousing up the people to the support of their "grand old parties" in such hot weather as this.

The Modern Farm Horse



60 H.P. STEAM ENGINE BREAKING WITH 8 BOTTOMS



SINGLE CYLINDER GAS TRACTOR FLOWING WITH 2 BOTTOMS

From the time when man tilled the ground with crude instruments made from wood, the one aim and ambition of everyone who makes his living from the tilling of the soil has been the possession of some instrument that would lessen the labor of turning over the face of mother earth in preparation for the sowing of the crop. Each passing century has seen some improvement in the methods used, but the present century has probably seen the greatest advances in the scientific knowledge which allows the present day farmer to cultivate the enormous farms of two to three thousand acres in the same time that would previously have been taken to cultivate the farm of 100 acres.

The reason that this is possible is due more than anything else to the great strides made in the perfection of mechanical means for accomplishing the hauling of the plows. Steam engines were the first used for the purpose and it was thought by many that the ultimate improvement had been made in this direction. Within the last ten years, however, steam has found a mighty rival in the gas tractor, and it is now an uncommon thing to find a farmer in Western Canada placing an order for a steam engine. On the other hand, the demand for gas tractors has grown to such an extent that the manufacturers have difficulty in keeping pace with the orders that pour in every week. With the promotion of contests for these engines the manufacturers have had the opportunity of testing them out and gaining a great deal of knowledge in regard to the strong and weak points in connection with the engine. This has led to the introduction of many improvements with the result that many fine gas tractors can be obtained which are capable of performing practically any duty around the farm.

Tractors for Small Farms

Even the owner of a 160 acre farm can obtain better results with the gas tractor, and in order to take care of the needs of this class, manufacturers have developed a smaller type of tractor which can be run more economically than horses and will accomplish the work in nearly half the time. A most important feature in this connection is the fact that an engine, if properly cared for, is ready to start work quicker than the teams of horses which it replaces, as the horses need cleaning and feeding before they are taken out for the day's work. With the engine it is possible for the engineer to do a great deal of this work whilst the engine is running, leaving him free when the day's work is finished to enjoy the

time that would otherwise have to be devoted to the care of his teams in well earned relaxation. When the winter comes, the engine can still be made useful in grinding, screening, root cutting, wood chopping, etc., in fact it can be turned into a jack of all trades and made to provide the power for any machine on the farm that can be connected up and driven with a belt. When not in use it only needs a good shed to shelter it from the weather and needs no fodder to keep it in readiness for the time when it is needed in the work of the farm.

Another important point in favor of the tractor is its ability to work every hour of the twenty-four if necessary, whereas in the case of the horse, ten hours a day is an extreme limit if it is to be kept in a fit condition to work.

Cost of Work

From a careful and accurately kept record of the work done by several types

The general tendency in considering the gas tractor is to take into consideration only its ability to prepare the seed-bed and to harvest the crop when it has matured. There is, however, another side which has an important bearing on the cost of marketing the grain and that is the hauling of the farm products to the nearest railroad point. In many cases this is several miles distant and practically means that a whole day is spent when a team of horses is used to haul the load. By using the tractor the load can not only be three times as heavy as that moved by the team, but it will also be found that the time occupied is so much less that two journeys a day can be made, or in other words, the tractor will accomplish exactly six times as much as the best teams.

Co-operation

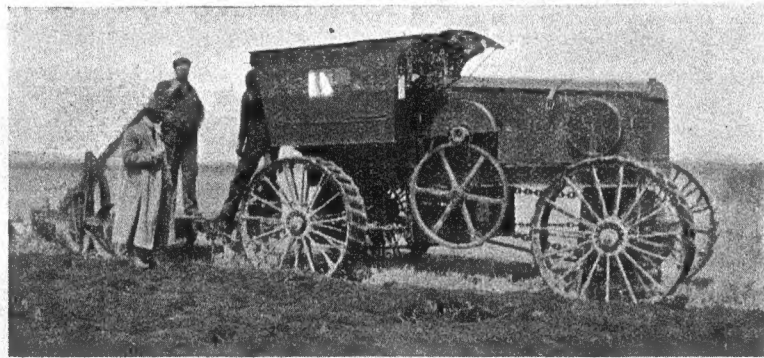
Where three or four men are farming on 160 acres each, a co-operative plan

of the opinion that a machine can be too cumbersome to be of the greatest use, and these men are devoting considerable attention to the medium and smaller sized tractors which can be at work when the land is still too soft for the use of the heavier and more powerful models. This is of course only the case where it is desired to use the machine as a general purpose one and not where it is to be used specially for breaking and threshing work where in many cases the heavier machine can be used to better advantage. Every individual farmer knows his local conditions and should make a careful study of his own needs before making a selection of a tractor. Among one of the new comers in the traction field in western Canada this year, is a machine having a four wheel drive. This type of drive appears to have many points to recommend it for service where the nature of the ground makes plowing difficult owing to the presence of soft spots. With the drive applied to four wheels the engine seems capable of pulling itself from even the worst mud hole. The kerosene burning engines have many followers in Western Canada but it is claimed that the total cost of fuel for a day's work shows no advantage over the use of gasoline. There is, however, a distinct advantage in the fact that kerosene can be more easily obtained than gasoline and with the enormous growth in the demand for gasoline by reason of the increase in the use of automobiles the supply is liable to fall short of the demand. To overcome this manufacturers are studying special designs of carburetors which will permit of the use of kerosene and at the same time develop equal power per gallon of fuel used as at present is obtained from gasoline.

Statistics

A record of the performances made by various types of engines ranging from one to four cylinders and with rated horsepower from 15 to 60 shows the following results obtained in breaking on open prairie. It will be seen from a study of these figures that an average of about one acre per hour is covered by the small machines and runs as high as two acres per hour for the higher powered machines. This would give a total for a ten hour working day of ten acres in the case of the small tractors and twenty acres for the big fellows. The number of plows used varied from three to ten and the width of the plow was identical in every case, viz; fourteen inches. The times given show the time used in the actual plowing and do not allow for the time lost in making turns. The length of the furrow in the case of the gasoline engines was 3,864 feet and was the same for kerosene engines with the exception of the last example when the furrow was 3,751 feet. The time occupied in making turns at the end of the furrow

Continued on Page 32



NEW TYPE 4 WHEEL DRIVE GAS TRACTOR

of gas tractors on farms in Western Canada, the average cost per acre for plowing was found to be \$1.25. This cost may be said to be a very fair one and should not be exceeded by the user of any type of gas tractor. On the big farms in North Dakota the cost is given as 76 cents an acre, but as they can obtain fuel for a kerosene engine at six and two-third cents a gallon it will readily be seen where one big difference in the cost, as compared with Western Canada, arises.

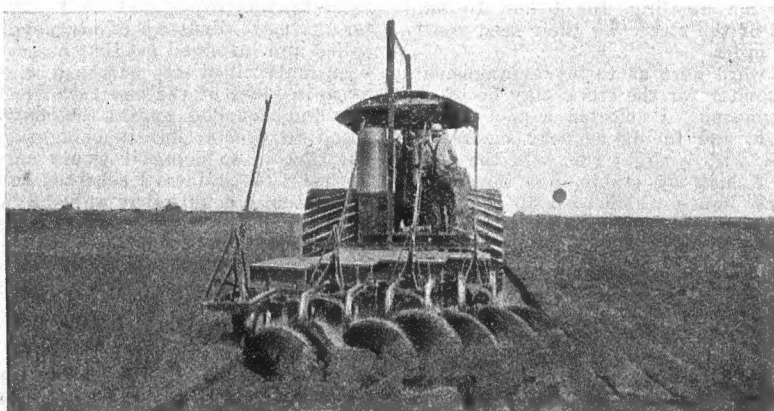
The average day's work for a fair sized tractor would be about 20 acres, which under favorable conditions means that the whole of a 320 acre farm could be turned over in a little over a fortnight at a cost of \$400 with a corresponding difference on the credit side of the ledger when the season's work is accounted for.

may be adopted and a tractor purchased on joint account. Even with this method of operation it will be found that with all four men working in conjunction with the engine the whole of the work will be accomplished in less time than any one man could do the work of his farm without mechanical means. The harvesting and threshing of the crops would be carried out with the greatest saving of time and at a minimum of expense, and by making joint shipments, the transportation to the railroads would be greatly simplified.

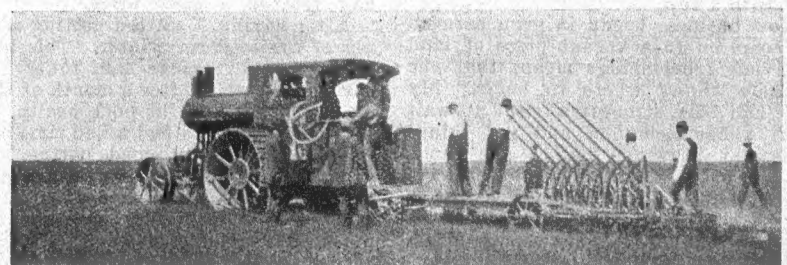
Beyond the keeping of a driver and probably a team of general purpose horses, the farmer would have practically no work to do around the barns, unless he was devoting the extra time at his disposal to the raising of live stock.

Types of Engines

There are many types of engines from which the farmer can make his selection and any horse-power from 15 to 80 can be obtained in regular stock models. Many well informed farmers who are cultivating a large acreage are, however,



KEROSENE TYPE OF TRACTOR USING GASOLINE ONLY FOR STARTING



UNDERMOUNTED TYPE OF STEAM ENGINE

Our Prize Homesteaders

The following article by N. Rich of Manville, Alberta, was awarded the First Prize in our recent Homesteaders' Competition

My excuse for giving my experiences is that they may possibly prove of some small benefit to some other beginner.

With an invalid wife I arrived in Edmonton in May, 1905. I was eager to try my hand at farming, but as capital was practically nil, I knew full well that I would have to seek some other means of earning some cash before starting.

Being anxious to lose no time in locating, I decided on looking out a suitable quarter section the first thing. As I happened to have the advantage of having been born and brought up on a farm in the Old Country, I was commissioned by five others whom I met on the boat to try and locate for them as well. So, as I had six quarter sections to hunt up as near together as possible it was necessary to get into a new section. I decided to follow the line of the C.N.R., which was then being cut, and after meandering over 120 miles east of Edmonton, I lighted on the district in which I later on settled. Here I found the six quarters required and all of us proved up on the same. The question of location being settled, I began to look about for a job on a farm. I knew I should probably earn more money at some other occupation, but there was the experience to be thought of, which I knew would be of more value than mere money, provided I could get on the right kind of farm. I was fortunate in this respect and secured employment on a large farm where there was plenty of work, and plenty of experience. After a month on trial, the farmer offered to build a shack for my wife and self to live in if I would agree to stay a year. This I decided to do, and never regretted this step. In time I applied for an extension of time on my homestead, which was granted.

I Start Farming

June, 1906, found my wife and self at the C.N.R. depot in Edmonton with our entire outfit, our stock consisting of two raw steers off the ranch and two cows. We also had a wagon, harness for the oxen (?), a few necessary tools and a few bits of furniture, such as stove, bed, chairs and table, and a few etceteras. As the distance was great and the stuff too much for one load our only course was to take a car on the C.N.R.

The trip of 120 miles was completed in 23 hours. Leaving Edmonton at 8 o'clock one morning we reached our destination at 7 the following day.

I am glad to say that our stay in the country had been beneficial to my wife, whose health had considerably improved. We were both optimistic to a degree and eager as two kittens, and we had not long to wait for new experiences and plenty of excitement. By the help of a stowaway, who got put off at our station, and my better half we got the wagon loaded and the steers harnessed and hitched onto the wagon. Now with the cows tied on behind we endeavored to start, but it was a question of "then she would, and then she wouldn't," for it was quite a time before I could coax the brutes to start at all, and then when they did, it was at a gallop. The unusual sight of oxen galloping with a load brought half the village to their doors, and my first start from town is a standing joke to this day with a few.

Now business began in grim earnest. To come on to a vacant piece of land with one's belongings means that one scarcely knows where to begin. My wife had been strongly advised to wait until I had come on and got things somewhat in shape before she came, but fortunately for me she has always proved herself a true helpmeet as far as her strength would allow, and she ignored such advice and came along. By our united efforts we soon improvised quarters for our residence, in which we had some lively experiences,

suffering first from water and later from fire.

Breaking In the Oxen

My next attempt was to break my oxen to the plows, but before accomplishing this, I nearly broke what was of more value to me than even the oxen—my heart. Young homesteader, who-soever you are, do not attempt to break oxen at midsummer, for, if you do, you will not find it all "sunshine."

During the intervals of breaking, I set to work digging a garden plot by hand. I used the grub hoe and my better half the rake, and we soon got an excellent seed bed in good soil, put our seed in, and, in spite of the lateness of the season, we got a very encouraging result; only, however, to be met by misfortune, for just as we were, so to speak, going to put out our hands and take it, the cattle preceded us and either ate or trampled under nearly all the proceeds.

After we got our garden in, the next job was to get some more permanent quarters erected. Other material being out of the question from a financial point of view, the material used consisted of "government brick," other-

converted it into a chicken house, and thereby hangs a tale, for I am now getting a good supply of winter eggs whilst most hens are idle.

Next spring I rented twenty acres from a bachelor neighbor. In lieu of cash as payment broke ten acres for him. This, together with my own breaking gave me quite a little crop to start on. I got a neighbor to drill same and I in return plowed some stubble land for him. Owing to the late spring of that year I sowed all to oats.

A Frozen Crop

My crop being all in, my next move was breaking and fortunately my team was, by this time, getting in shape and did some good work, breaking altogether about 30 acres before haying again commenced. I worked again on shares. The grain got frosted, and the result was very disappointing. The 20 acres produced less than 600 bushels and the home lot I did not thresh.

Now another problem presented itself. Working out the previous winter having proved a failure, and it being necessary to do something to replenish the larder, the question was, what was to be done? I heard of someone who,

tory I have ever since kept to the same style.

Managing Without Money

A word as to "trading" in lieu of cash may be of interest to some. My oats I was unable to sell for cash, but managed to trade some for a cow, some for a sheepskin coat, some for the threshing, some for a pig, and some I gave for a wedding present. Again, in lieu of cash for wintering cattle I got an ox, which I again traded for a pony, this being my first bit of horseflesh. "Billy," though somewhat slow and a bit tricky, has proved himself an excellent cattle pony, being one of the most useful things on the homestead, and needless to say, is likely to end his days with us, for, although we have several head of horses now, sentiment somehow runs high and we could not think of parting with "Billy." It seems that a homesteader beginning has to evolve a system of getting something for nothing, or as near that as is possible, that is, the homesteader without means. Our case was no exception. Our start in the poultry line reads like a fairy tale, but is true all the same. My wife got a couple of hens for some needlework, then a neighbor who had a brood of chickens very late (in September) gave them to us. These we reared, and next spring after eliminating all the roosters except one, we started with six hens and one rooster. By resetting hens and extraordinary good fortune we raised 96 chickens that season, so that we often had poultry for dinner and the following year were able to start with about fifty hens.

One has always a variety of experiences on a homestead, many novel and some amusing (when you are the other side of them). Such incidents as oxen running away into a deep slough with the wagon, and having to get out and unhitch in water up to the waist, then get a team of horses to haul out the wagon; driving oxen to church, chasing young pigs on the prairie in deep grass, getting everything frozen at night the first year, etc., etc. All these things happened to us and did not seem very funny at the time, but we often laugh at them now.

One has to use judgment to get the best results, and we have tried to turn everything to account. By being careful in selecting the spot for our garden we have always had a good one. We find plenty of elbow grease an excellent stimulant to the growth. We have also utilized the government's offer of young trees to advantage as shelter belt and have a splendid showing in this direction.

We find small bush fruit do well and currant and gooseberry bush we have planted are giving excellent returns.

Generous Neighbors

My third spring I got rid of the oxen and bought a three-horse team. This step I have never regretted, except that I did not get all mares instead of geldings. I got one mare and two geldings, but unfortunately after about seven weeks I lost the mare, but here comes in one of the brightest spots in all my homesteading experience. Six days after the mare died two of my neighbors called and informed me that money had been subscribed to purchase another mare in place of the one I had lost. I was dumbfounded, and at first flatly refused to accept, but it being pointed out that in so doing it would only be an insult to kindness I accepted on condition that I could repay at some future period when able. In course of time a mare was bought which I still have and last season she raised a splendid colt. The geldings I have sold and replaced by mares. I also have another mare, giving me four mares all bred and giving promise of bringing a foal each this year. I have also another gelding, somewhat crippled but a splendid worker—which I got for breaking.

Continued on Page 32



Shantymen at dinner in Northern Quebec

wise known as sod. After making some considerable headway, we had the misfortune to have our improvised quarters burnt down, and we had to move into the new house in spite of building operations being still in progress.

By the time this job was completed, I had also managed to break a few acres. Then a neighbor and I bought a mower and rake and started putting up hay on shares. Fortunately we put up a large quantity which proved to be quite a boon to us the following spring, as, owing to the severe winter that year, hay fetched a good price.

After haying, I started getting a supply of firewood for winter. This being done, the next move was to try and earn some cash. After a month at Clover Bar I returned in poor health, and for the next month had a bad time of it, but thanks to my good partner who also has proved herself an excellent nurse, I pulled round and then began, in spite of frost, to dig an outdoor root house in a nearby mound. This I succeeded in doing, but as it did not prove very satisfactory for that purpose I have since very much enlarged it and

wishing to go away for the winter, was anxious to put his stock out to keep, so I saw him and made arrangements to look after his stock. I also got stock from a couple of others, also a team of horses, which latter I wintered for their use. I thus had something like fifty head of stock to care for, which kept me hustling, for I had to haul most of the straw for their feed nearly four miles.

A word here as to my arrangements for shelter for the stock may be of use to someone. I selected a spot near a slough, and facing as near south as I could, with a slight run. On the north side I had my stable, hen house and calves' house, which took up the whole of that side. On the other three sides I erected sheds about 10 or 12 feet wide with flat roofs. On the outside of the sheds I had two fences about four feet apart and this space I filled with manure and straw, which proved a serviceable wall. On the flat tops I kept my reserve of straw, so that I could always feed cattle in shelter, no matter from which direction the wind was blowing. This proving so satisfac-

Towards Democracy

SINGLE TAX IN B.C.

Mr. C. H. Lugin, of the Royal Tax Commission of British Columbia, says that when the four members of the commission left Victoria they went to work with absolutely open minds, without any preconceived ideas at all as to what they were going to do. The conclusions they reached were forced upon them by the knowledge of the conditions of the country, and by the knowledge of the evils and the injustice of the incidence of taxation.

"I will confess," he proceeded, "that I was an advocate of the poll tax until I took occasion to learn how it worked and to discuss its features. I am now absolutely in favor of its abolition—as indeed are all my colleagues.

"The same thing applies to the taxes upon improvements and personal property. We felt from our investigation of the province that they were unjust, that they could not be fairly levied and that it was only right that they should be removed from the statute books. And we believe this will be done by the legislature.

Prosperous Kelowna

"In certain municipalities of the province the idea of Single Tax has prevailed. The taxes are solely upon land values. The municipalities which I have in mind are Chilliwack, Summerland, Penticton and Kelowna.

"We will take Kelowna as an example. In Kelowna the area of assessable land is about twelve square miles. It has a system that is purely and simply Single Tax. There are no other taxes. That community owns its own electric light plant, and through that municipality wherever you go among the fruit farms you will find sidewalks laid down to the very doors of the farms. The country roads are lighted about as well as the city streets were before we had the cluster lights, and in every house they have electric light, while the water is laid on by a splendid system, and all these things furnished to the people of this municipality at par cost. You will find the school houses well equipped, with their carriages in summer and sleighs in winter, to bring the children who have to come from a distance. That is one of the municipalities in the province that has adopted Single Tax and intends to stand by it. Some others have not gone so far.

"And who are the people who live in Kelowna? They are nearly all men who have made a success of their business affairs and have gone there to live. They are not radicals or faddists. They are plain, hard-headed sensible, business men. Whenever the question was asked: 'Do you think you will ever depart from the principles of Single Tax?' The invariable reply was: 'We will never depart from it.'

"In the rural municipalities that have adopted this system of Single Tax there is no influence that can be brought to bear that could lead them to depart from it."—Victoria Colonist.

AN OREGON PROPOSAL

Oregon appears to be making for itself a place in the neighboring union which may be said to correspond to the place held in the Empire by New Zealand, as a producer of advanced schemes of government and a trying ground for political experiments. The People's Power League, in Oregon, has decided to circulate an initiative petition designed to bring about the establishment of a form of government in that State on a basis which would involve four radical departures from the existing system:

1. The abolition of the Senate and the establishment of a Legislature with one chamber.
2. The giving to the Governor of a seat in the legislative body.
3. The formation of a Governor's Cabinet, which would consist of such officials as the State Treasurer, Secretary of State, Attorney-General, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Labor Commissioner, who would be appointive rather than elective.
4. The placing under the Governor's direct control of district attorneys, sheriffs, and all administrative boards and com-

missions, which would be appointed by and be answerable to him.

The advocates of this scheme of reforming the system of State government in Oregon are desirous of "making Direct Legislation as rare as possible by making representative government more truly representative." Their scheme is characterized as an attempt to introduce into State government an approximation of the commission form of government in cities.

It is interesting to note that among the criticisms of this proposed Oregon scheme of governmental reform that have appeared in United States papers is found

the suggestion that "the approach to the British Ministerial system is so marked that it might be questioned whether the Oregon reformers ought not to go the whole length to ministerial government, and have a Premier, instead of a Governor."—Manitoba Free Press.

LLOYD GEORGE ON THE LAND QUESTION

David Lloyd George, the chancellor of the exchequer, recently delivered another of those speeches of his which have the gift of arousing the utmost ire of his opponents. Although the subject was

a mild one, Welsh disestablishment, he is described as having on this occasion surpassed his Limehouse effort.

The chancellor was asserting the rights of Welsh nonconformists to manage their own spiritual affairs without interference from Canterbury or Westminster, and dove-tailed the land question into it. He said the land question had been handled as if it were a hedgehog: "If in this country we were as timid in business as we are in politics, instead of having the greatest international trade in the world, we would be today nothing but the coal yard of the German empire," said the chancellor.

Handled Topic Without Gloves

Then Lloyd George handled his topic without gloves, saying: "The greatest people in England own land which at one time belonged to the poorly paid servants of religion. The vessels of the consecrated sanctuary are still on their side-boards. Meat dedicated to the altar stocks their larders today. Go to a Primrose League meeting and look at the platform. One third of them are probably people who have gotten church land. The very primroses which adorn their buttonholes were plucked from land consecrated to the service of the altar, and they have the effrontery to charge us, when we ask that the money which belongs to the poor be returned, they have the effrontery to say we are robbing God."

"An Unlimited Monarchy"

"I will tell you what is the matter with this country. It is an unlimited monarchy. Here and there are 10,000 little czars. They hold absolute autocratic sway. Who gave it to them—this trust and property? We mean to examine the conditions of it. It is a fight full of hope for democracy. We are asking nothing unreasonable. We are asking nothing we are not fit for. We are not a nation of pirates seeking to pillage. We seek but our own.

Were Raising Big Issue

"We are not a nation of atheists compassing the downfall of Christianity. Nonconformity is covering the land with altars to the Most High."

Those 10,000 little czars were raising an issue wider than they knew, continued the chancellor, when they challenged the right of the people of Wales to reconsider the application of trust property.

This statement is regarded as a significant indication of the trend of possible legislation by a man whose influence on the future of English politics can hardly be over-estimated.

NEW KIND OF TARIFF

In one of his speeches in Ohio last week Mr. Roosevelt said he was in favor of the establishment of a bureau or commission to inquire into the effect of the tariff on the working man with a view of seeing whether or not a proper share of the returns from the protective policy get into the pay envelopes. This, of course, implies a doubt as to the laboring man getting his share at present. It would be a mighty big job, however, for even a man of Mr. Roosevelt's capabilities for big things to devise a kind of tariff that would insure a return to laborers. The tariff makes some men rich enough to pay high wages, but it does not compel them to do so. They hire the cheapest man who can do the work, even if they have to go to southern Europe to get him. Wages are fixed by competition among laborers and not by the ability of employers to pay.—Nebraska Farmer.

By the largest vote ever polled in Duluth at a special election, an amendment to the city charter has been adopted which adds provisions for the Initiative, Referendum and Recall to its system of local government. The adoption was by a vote of four to one—5,331 for the amendment and 296 against it.

Ascertain clearly what is wrong with you, and as far as you know the means of mending it, take those means and have done.—Ruskin.

The Tree Tops of the Free

During the recent visit to Winnipeg, J. W. Bengough was entertained to lunch by some of his single-tax friends. At this gathering he read the following original poem, in which he sets forth the single-tax argument in an original and amusing manner:

An Economist was telling me, only t'other day,
Of the curious notions that prevail in Darkest Africa
Among our distant relatives, in an undiscovered nation
That has reached the higher branches of the Simian civilization.

Take, for instance, "private property." They do not think it strange
That the tails of smaller monkeys are bought and sold on 'change,
Though the monkeys may be living; in these "goods" they speculate
Precisely as we do ourselves in stocks and real estate.

Not that they practice slavery; by no means, not at all;
Each monkey is a citizen, however weak or small.
And 'neath the nation's banner full liberty prevails;
They do not deal in monkeys—but only in their tails.

The latter (so Economists in monkey-land all teach)
Must be defined as "wealth" in strictly scientific speech;
And therefore those who buy the tails, you scarcely need be told,
Cling eagerly to what they own—yea, "What they have they hold."

Nor need you be surprised to learn that the nabobs of the trees—
Orangoutangs, gorillas, baboons and chimpanzees,
Have somehow come to own the tails on such a mighty scale
That scarcely any common monk now claims to own his tail.

You might suppose that these would be inclined to make objection—
Indeed, that they would rise en masse in furious insurrection;
But no; their tails get little thought, even when the owners twist 'em,
Their thoughts are for their stomachs—and it's just their "social system."

In fact these Simian patriots are great on liberty,
And sing about their country as the "Tree-tops of the Free,"
But notwithstanding, I suspect there is, throughout the nation,
A vague, subconscious feeling like a mental reservation.

For it is obviously true that cocoa-palms are high,
And if you life on cocoa-nuts you've got to climb or die;
And it's plainly inconvenient to have a chimpanzee,
Who owns your tail, hang onto it when you must climb a tree.

It's evident that such a cinch empowers him to say—
"Divide with me your cocoa-nuts, or on the ground you stay."
And very likely when you ask how many you must give,
He'll answer—"All you gather, save enough to let you live."

Now, when the case is analyzed, it must be plain to all
That the trouble rises from a fact that's anatomical;
To wit, that every monkey's tail, like that of every donkey,
Is connected with the animal—it's inherent in the monkey.

This circumstance is vital; for if it wasn't so,
It wouldn't make much difference who owned the tail, you know;
But Nature being as it is, it's clear as champagne cider
That it makes a lot of difference when it's owned by an outsider.

So I was not surprised to learn a Theory was mooted
Amongst the monks (though I believe it's advocate was hooted),
That Righteousness and Truth require the law should be amended
So that tails should be the property of those to whom appended.

In the Economist's account of this curious monkey nation,
I found fresh proof of Darwin—there is surely a relation
'Twixt the Simian and Human; the resemblance never fails,
Don't we buy and sell land-values, as they deal in monkeys' tails?

Has not the Landlord got a cinch, and can he not demand
A share of all your product or keep you off his land?
You pay or go—there's no escape; he hasn't got to please you;
He's got a hold of something that enables him to squeeze you.

What is it? The land-value "tail." It's palpable as a steeple
That this sort of "private property" attaches to the people;
When people come this value grows; it falls as they diminish—
The analogy of the monkey's tail just fits it to a finish.

So the man who "owns" that value thus attached to population
In essence owns the people of every walk and station;
It's a hold upon their product—a cinch that cannot fail;
The Landlord in our Human realm has the monkey by the tail!

Proportional Representation

By ROBERT TYSON, Secretary, Proportional Representation League, Toronto

ARTICLE I.

Why A Change Is Needed

A very important reform in methods of electing representatives is now used in several countries. This reform is known as Proportional Representation. The idea is spreading, and the readers of The Grain Growers' Guide ought to know about it. The editor has therefore decided to print a few articles explaining the reason why this fundamental improvement in representative government is needed, and what the improvement is.

These articles will not deal with the question of who ought or ought not to vote, but simply with the best method of voting, for those who do vote.

At the first glance you may think that the mere method of voting is not a matter of much importance. Let me dispel this thought by a homely illustration. As the election of representatives is the principal tool of freedom, so the plow is the principal tool of agriculture. And it makes a great deal of difference whether your method of plowing is by means of a sharpened stick drawn by an ox or whether it is a modern steel plow propelled by horses or gasoline. Similarly, it makes a great deal of difference whether your representatives are elected by the clumsy and inefficient method of single member districts or whether they are elected by the modern and scientific method of proportional representation.

Defects of Present System

I realize fully that before describing a new method, one is bound to show that the old method needs to be improved or abolished. Therefore in this first article I shall deal solely with the defects of our present system of voting. Let us always remember that the popular vote is the foundation of popular government.

In most countries under parliamentary institutions, representatives are elected on the plan of single member districts; that is, from districts in which only one member is elected for the legislature or parliament. When several representatives are elected from the same district, the voter is now given as many votes as there are representatives from that district. This plan is equally faulty; and it is one of our common municipal blunders.

As the single-member district plan is the one chiefly used in political elections, I shall deal exclusively with it in this article.

Evils of One-Member Ridings

The single-member district is the curse of modern politics. At every general election it causes the disfranchisement of, roughly speaking, from a third to a half of all those who vote. It is the chief cause of bitter political animosity and partizanship; of bribery; of the gerrymander; of monopoly in nomination; and of the insincerity of so many representatives. The numerical results of the single-member district method are so erratic that in some cases you have a grossly exaggerated majority of the victorious party, while in other cases a minority of the electors put in a majority of the representatives. These latter things are well known; they have occurred over and over again. Some of the foregoing statements are self-evident; others require a little further explanation by way of proof.

In every single-member electorate there are several political ideas which desire expression and representation. These ideas are divergent and often antagonistic; but they are entitled to representation in proportion to the

number of voters who hold them. Yet only one of them can be represented; because only one representative can be elected from any district; and it is mere academic nonsense to talk of a protectionist member being the representative of the free traders who happen to live in his electoral district or constituency.

If you and I are on opposite sides of politics, and happen to reside in the same electoral district, your being represented is conditioned on my being disfranchised. If you are represented, I cannot be. If I am represented, you cannot be. Yet we are both citizens of full age, and equally entitled to representation. What shall be said of a system that permits an outrage such as this—an outrage which is quite unnecessary?

Partizanship, Bribery, Etc.

The result of this state of things is that your political friends and my political friends form two factions, and fight for that representation to which all are equally entitled. Hence every election is a fight. Hence blind partizanship; hence party bitterness and animosity. The main object is to "down the other fellow"—to defeat your political opponents—rather than to elect the best representative.

This condition of affairs invites bribery. When by the buying of a few unscrupulous voters you can turn victory into defeat, the temptation is too strong. But bribery would not pay under proportional representation. Similarly with the gerrymander. It is a valuable political weapon in connection with the single-member district. But proportional representation would make the gerrymander a lost art. The reasons for this can be better given when I come to explain what proportional

representation is. The same statement applies to that monopoly of nomination which is a feature of the single-member district. When defining and explaining proportional representation, I can more readily show why it will substitute freedom of nomination for the present monopoly.

Wholesale Disfranchisement

I have said that from a third to a half of the voters are disfranchised at every general election. If you vote for a defeated candidate the result is just the same as if you were not permitted to vote at all. As thousands of voters all over the country vote for defeated candidates, the result is wholesale disfranchisement of those who vote. Proportional representation makes every vote effective; it disfranchises nobody who votes.

Concerning the insincerity of many representatives, it also can be better dealt with later, when I shall show that under proportional representation a candidate has no temptation to smile on the prohibitionist and wink at the hotel-keeper.

Just a few concluding words. The matter of method is a matter of paramount importance in obtaining results, either in industrial or political operations; and the adoption of proportional representation is simply adopting a good method instead of a bad one. My subsequent articles will fully explain what proportional representation is. Proportional representation is not in any way antagonistic to that admirable and popular reform known as the Initiative and Referendum. On the contrary these two reforms are mutually helpful, and some prominent leaders in Direct Legislation are fully convinced proportionalists; but they work on the line of least resistance.

Reciprocity and Barley

The following statement shows the loss one Manitoba farmer sustained in the sale of last year's barley crop through the defeat of Reciprocity, and the consequent maintenance of the duty of 30 cents a bushel on his grain by the United States government

CAR NO.	BUSHEL IN CAR	AMERICAN GRADE	CANADIAN GRADE	CANADIAN PRICE	AMERICAN PRICE	AMERICAN VALUE	CANADIAN VALUE	DIFFERENCE IN FAVOR OF MINNEAPOLIS	REMARKS
27911	1389 Bush.	1 feed	Rejected	\$0.56	\$0.97	\$1347.49	\$777.84	\$569.65	This car infested with wild oats.
36702	1296 "	1 feed	No. 3	.68	1.06	1379.20	881.28	497.00	
32580	1250 "	1 feed	No. 3	.68	1.05	1320.50	812.50	500.00	
42230	1175 "	2 feed	No. 4	.56	1.06	1245.50	658.00	587.50	
44076	1300 "	1 feed	feed	.50	1.04	1352.00	650.00	702.00	
37580	1278 "	1 feed	No. 3	.65	1.05	1341.81	830.70	511.11	
109199	1229 "	2 feed	feed	.35	.90	1106.81	430.15	676.66	This car weighed 32 lbs. to bushel.
47666	1140 "	1 feed	No. 3	.65	1.10	1254.00	741.00	513.00	
	1300 "		No. 3	.59	1.22	1586.00	767.00	809.00	Bot. this car when barley No. 3 was 59c. and was offered \$1.22 Minneapolis to arrive.
11,357 Bushels						\$11,933.31	\$6,548.00	\$5,385.92	In favor of Minn.

Duty paid on 11,357 bushels at 30 cents, \$3407.10. Net gain, Minneapolis over Fort William, \$1958.82 with duty paid.

Loss to me by reason of rejection of reciprocity, \$3407.10.

The above statement of grades, prices and general results can be verified by official documents.—D. FORRESTER, Emerson, Man.

The Mail Bag

AN AGENT'S VIEW

Editor, Guide:—It was with amazement and regret that I read in The Guide of June 5 a letter signed by E. A. Partridge and three other former directors of the Grain Growers' Grain company. These gentlemen to my mind have taken a very serious step, and one which throws upon them a grave responsibility. It is most unfortunate that Mr. Partridge, who has been so long and so prominently connected with the farmers' movement, should be the first one to bring internal dissensions in the Grain Growers' ranks. So long as the Grain Growers are united there are no outside forces which they cannot successfully combat. Internal strife has ever been the chief danger of farmers' organizations. No one knows this better than Mr. Partridge, and also he knows full well how the enemy will gloat over his action in making public what should have been kept for presentation to the shareholders at the annual meeting.

I have been fairly closely in touch with the work of the company for some time past, and I confess that I cannot understand the action of Mr. Partridge and his three colleagues. As the letter of the directors states, the action taken immediately after the last annual meeting was a bad one. Mr. Partridge admits that the action that he himself endorsed at the time was "really inconsistent with the office of managing director." It seems to me that the president of a company like the Grain Growers' Grain company, which has handled 27,000,000 bushels of grain during the past year, has plenty on his hands without being disturbed and annoyed continually by petty personal matters that may occur to some of the directors who have not been consulted sufficiently to suit their desires. The Grain Growers Grain company is the most successful farmers' organization on the American continent today, and it is growing at a tremendous rate. Although mistakes are sometimes made, on the whole the shareholders of the company have reason to be proud of it and the work it is doing. There is no single agency in this country that has done more for the interests of the farmers than the Grain Growers' Grain company. From a small beginning it has developed into one of the leading commercial organizations of the West, and I, with thousands of others, look to see it expand until it assists the farmers in every phase of their business. The credit for the splendid growth and the achievements of the Grain Growers' Grain company is not due to one man alone. It has been due to the loyalty and determination of the farmers of the West to build up an organization of their own which would free them from the rapacity and greed of the big grain interests. The guidance of the company's affairs has been entrusted to a few men, carefully se-

lected by the shareholders at the annual meetings. Out of these men no one has given himself more loyally to the work, and for smaller return, than has the president, Mr. Crerar, and I think that he has been in a larger measure responsible for the success of the company than has any other individual.

Mr. Partridge, Mr. Railton, Mr. Baumunk and Mr. Spencer were elected last July as directors of the company. Now they have deserted the company, when, according to their own letter, it really needed them most. The company still appears to be doing business at the old stand. Grain is pouring in from all parts of the West and the defection of Mr. Partridge and his colleagues has not disturbed the confidence of the farmers in their own company. The

was any responsibility. For this reason his attack upon the president of the company should not be taken too seriously. As a matter of fact, Mr. Partridge himself has recently stated that he is dissatisfied with the entire Grain Growers' movement and would prefer to ally himself with the Socialists. I take this from a long letter which he wrote to the Cotton's Weekly, the Socialist organ of Canada, in its issue of April 11, 1912. In that letter he states that the Grain Growers' association and the Grain Growers' Guide are not capable of performing the proper functions for the benefit of farmers, and points out that he considers the Socialist organization more satisfactory. He concludes his letter to Cotton's Weekly with these words: "I am looking for

I have urged this course for two years, and believe it to be the best in the interest of the shareholders. This controversy between the directors and the causes that led to it must be discussed fully at the annual meeting, and it is essential that it be as representative as possible and the shareholders in attendance come with an open mind. I write this from the viewpoint not only of a shareholder but also of an agent who has placed a good deal of the company's stock among the farmers. I feel a responsibility in connection with the company on this account and for this reason am putting the matter before them as I have done.

Whatever decision is arrived at it must be a unanimous one if the Grain Growers are to continue their great work. The enemy is watching us today and praying that we may be divided amongst ourselves. This we cannot afford to do. We must stand together and present a united front to the enemy.

WM. MOFFAT.
Souris, Man.

LET THE PUBLIC KNOW

Editor, Guide:—In almost every issue of The Guide there is published a letter or letters setting forth the advantages to be derived from freer trade relations with other countries, while sometimes in the same issue we find letters written by men in the same walk of life quite as firmly convinced of the benefits accruing to us through a restrictive or protective policy, as some wish to call it, and all seem to be convinced that if the voting public thoroughly understood the question, that the policy they advocate would be almost unanimously adopted, yet I have not noticed any writer who has made any suggestion as to how we should proceed in order to bring to every voter fuller or more thorough understanding of this subject. My purpose in writing this letter is to offer a suggestion, which should meet with the approval of everyone who honestly wishes to see a fuller understanding of indirect taxation, whether he be Liberal, Conservative, Free Trader or Protectionist. The

suggestion is this: That all commercial commodities upon which duties are collected or on which internal revenue are collected, shall be stamped by, or caused to be stamped by the customs official through whose hand the goods pass in such a way that the purchaser will be able to see at once the

Continued on Page 22



A PROMINENT MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN HOME MARKET ASSOCIATION IN ACTION.

president still remains at his post and appears to be able to manage the affairs of the company as well as when he had the support of these four directors. Mr. Partridge was the first president of the company and voluntarily retired from that position in less than a year because he did not care to accept the responsibility it entailed. His successor, Mr. Crerar, has been at the front of the fight for the past five years, and even now when Mr. Partridge has deserted his post, Mr. Crerar is still there, and guiding the affairs of the farmers who have faith in him.

Mr. Partridge deserves credit for his efforts on behalf of the Grain Growers during the early years of the organization. But he has always described himself as a "dreamer," and has never cared to accept a position where there

a more progressive crowd than those I have been working with. I think I may prove to be more at home among the Socialists. . . . The Grain Growers are too slow for me." Now, Mr. Editor, I am not condemning Socialism. Some day it may prove to be practical, but today it is a theory which the Grain Growers are not ready to accept. Nor do I think the Grain Growers would be wise to entrust the management of such an important organization as the Grain Growers' Grain company in the hands of Mr. Partridge or the men selected by any one who holds his views.

Mr. Partridge, in urging that local shareholders of the company meet together before the annual meeting and appoint delegates to represent those who could not attend personally, is pursuing the wisest course and a fair one.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This Department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.

Fairs of Western Canada

And now for the summer fairs! Nature herself is the scene-shifter and with the close of June reminds us that half the year has already gone. For the next two months, while the West is taking breath between the plowing and sowing of spring and the still more

strenuous labor of harvesting, the chief diversion will be the annual exhibitions held in almost every considerable town and city between the Rocky Mountains and the Great Lakes. The fact that the season has been unusually backward will only throw into brighter relief the sunny midsummer days for which the various fairs are scheduled.

"Everybody's Doing It"

Who will attend one or other of these summer shows? Why, everybody! Plenty of people never visit the larger cities, even of their own province; many good folks could not be coaxed into a theatre; some of the very best men alive never saw the inside of a common school; increasing numbers of voters do not care a fig for political meetings as conducted by either party; a few souls are debarred from the circus by their conscience and from the church by their lack of it; but who ever saw or heard tell of a single, lonely, solitary, blessed person who does not take in the summer fair? Shakespeare's seven ages are there. The centenarian may be exempted from actual attendance in consideration of his past years of active interest until failing strength made the annual show too much exertion for him. And the infant of a few weeks may also be exempt from personal attendance when it is borne in mind that in a couple short years no one will get more enjoyment out of the show than this same youngster. With these partial and temporary exceptions, however, the whole hustling community, the whole countryside turns out.

A Happy, Social Crowd

And what a happy crowd it is! The winter may have been a hard one, the spring a trying and unsatisfactory season, but this is no place to whine about it. For the time being, at all events, cares are thrown to the wind. If our neighbors who have had such miserable luck can be happy, why cannot we? Then the days of midsummer always bring hope that the grain now waving in the field will prove a bumper crop, and be safely harvested. Never had such hopes better foundation, according to competent judges, than this present summer. So why should not the most hardworking people spend a day or two in the restful change, especially when the fair is full to overflowing with profit and education as well as with amusement and pleasure? A visit to the fair is one sure cure for the blues. See the noisy, jostling, companionable, merry crowd! Here one may see the family picnic, a first-class exhibition and various circus features all combined, with horse races and special attractions thrown in for good measure. Father is a boy with the boys again before he knows it, while the mothers and aunts take in the sights like a chattering, care-free group of school-girls. The social aspect of the exhibition is only an incidental, but could we see things in their true relation it might very well be regarded one of the most important and valuable sides of this many-sided institution. What the smaller fairs lack in prizelists and comparative attendance they may more than make up in having the whole community meet as friends each year. Many look forward more to the meeting of old friends than to any of the specially advertised attractions and in this way a farmer and wife can accomplish more "social calls" in one day than most city folks could do in a season.

The present day exhibition has become



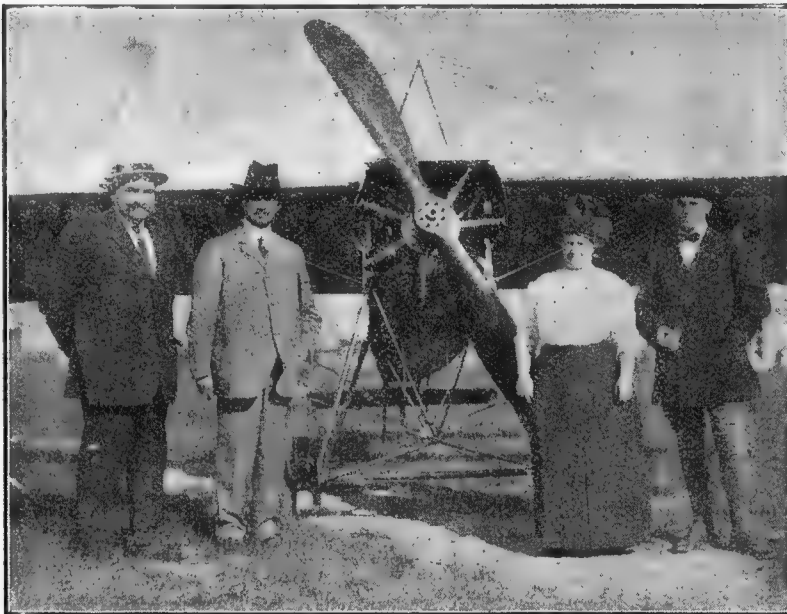
SOME OF THE SPLENDID ANIMALS SHOWN AT THE WINNIPEG EXHIBITION.

Have Many Educational Features

an education in itself. If one set himself to master all the knowledge of practical farming, of manufacturing processes, of raising the best breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and swine; if he compared one year's fair with the previous one with a view to understanding the improvements in all kinds of machinery and the countless new inventions being yearly turned out to lessen man's labors, such a one would have a vaster store of learning than any university or technical school can impart.

this exercise; two or more days, better still.

Not only does the fair provide a convenient and educative review of the world's progress, but pleasant environment; robs the giving of instruction of the bitter taste associated with boyhood days. This education, on the contrary, is "easy to take." The makers of improved machinery are only too happy to explain the intricacies and the advantages of their particular article. That, of course, is their business; but all the same the farmer who wants to



GEORGE MESTACH, AVIATOR, AND HIS MONOPLANE

who will appear at the Winnipeg Exhibition. Reading from left to right in the picture are Mestach's manager, A. A. Andrews, of the Exhibition Board; Miss Edith Robinson, who books the Exhibition attractions, and George Mestach.

The simple truth is that we cannot hope to learn all that is spread out before us at even one of the smallest exhibitions. Life is too short and the assimilative powers of the human mind are too limited to take in more than a fraction of what is presented to the attentive eye. If Tennyson's "flower in the crannied wall" properly understood, implied the whole world, what shall be said of the infinite variety of products both of nature's growth and of human manufacture which are but a part of every annual exhibition? Nor is faithful attendance year by year beneath the dignity and comprehension of the most acute intellect. These be swift moving times we live in. More real progress in material lines, at all events, is registered each succeeding year of this twentieth century than many a preceding decade had to its credit. It is no easy task to keep pace with the advance of invention these days. A thousand nimble brains are constantly contriving new appliances for the kitchen, new machinery for the farm and new amusements for the general public. Where can one see all these things to such good advantage as at an annual exhibition? Here are gathered within easy compass, selected goods brought from every land, forming altogether a synopsis of the world's progress during the year. Time spent in acquainting oneself with this record of man's latest achievements is far from wasted. One full day may well be spent in

learn something about a gas tractor or a cream separator and a woman desiring to see the actual working of a washing machine or a vacuum sweeper can never find a better chance of so doing than on one of the fair days. The farmer is king at these gatherings, however much he may rightly or wrongly regard himself oppressed the rest of the year. The whole aim of the management is bent toward enlisting the interest, the sympathy and the tangible support of the rural population.

Business is Stimulated

"The farmer feeds them all," including the summer fairs, for they would be as extinct as Druid dances but for the co-operation of the farmers. No one knows better than those manufacturers and merchants who have tried it how well it pays to put on the best possible exhibit. As the prospects for a bountiful harvest become brighter day by day, farmers find themselves in a liberal mood, anxious to improve conditions in the home, the barn and on the land, and the various articles with such a purpose in view find a ready sale. The towns and cities at once and inevitably feel the stimulus of this flow of business, more orders are rushed to the factories, the merchants are prosperous and lo, we have good times.

To take one outstanding illustration, in 1905 there were only eight gas tractors throughout the West. To-day there are 5,000. Last year saw 1500 brought into

use. This year will see about 2,500 more. This one item of farm machinery accounts for the circulation of millions of dollars, and directly or indirectly stimulates every class of industry.

Must Have Amusement

But even the best exhibition is not

a fair unless there be plenty of amusements and diversions. In this regard the fairs of Western Canada leave little to be desired. Every fair nowadays has its "Midway," though it may sometimes be a rather poor imitation of the real thing. Even getting "stung" for a dime in a fourth-rate show may provide the patrons with more genuine laughs than if it had been up to the megaphone announcements of the "spieler." One expects to part with a little silver on fair day in return for some things a few points below par value. Witness the zest with which men spend their nickels in vain efforts to "ring the cane" in the hope of an occasional cigar and then cool off with a couple jumbo glasses of pink lemonade.

Sideshows of real educative value are now common, a welcome change from the days when it was mistakenly supposed that in order to pay well an attraction had to be coarse and vulgar. The larger exhibitions have night performances of a high order. Usually an impressive pageant is shown, presenting some famous incident in imperial history. The Coronation at Durbar is a favorite nowadays on account of the magnificence of the spectacle, while naval or military battles can be presented, especially at night, with wonderful realism. Boy Scouts are in demand this summer, a novelty in this country. For military manoeuvres they are just as good as real soldiers, while their youth makes their work much more interesting. Good band music, horse races and other competitions help to fill up the lighter side of the program.

Who would have thought, five years ago, that flying would become so common that every large exhibition would have daily flights by daring and yet confident birdmen? Such is the progress of this newest means of locomotion that if as great advance is made in the coming decade as in the past one, we shall almost cease to wonder at the achievement of flying, and be busy turning the accomplishment to practical

Continued on Page 34



H.R.H. THE PRINCESS PATRICIA

who will assist her father, the Duke of Connaught, at the opening of the Canadian Industrial Exhibition, Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 10.

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

IF

If you can keep your head when all about you
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you;
If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,
But make allowance for their doubting too;
If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,
Or being lied about, don't deal in lies,
Or being hated, don't give way to hating,
And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise;

If you can dream—and not make dreams your Master;
If you can think—and not make thoughts your aim,
If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster,
And that these two imposters just the same,
If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken
Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,
Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken,
And stoop and build them up with worn-out tools;

If you can make one heap of all your winnings
And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss,
And lose, and start again at your beginning,
And never breathe a word about your loss;
If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew
To serve your term long after they are gone,
And so hold on when there is nothing in you
Except the will which says to them:
"Hold on!"

If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,
Or walk with kings—nor lose the common touch,
If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you,
If all men count with you but not too much;
If you can fill the unforgiving minute
With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,
Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,
And—which is more—you'll be a Man,
my son!

—Kipling

TWO SIDES TO THE CITY QUESTION

Often when young girls come in to the Exhibition and see the gay streamers, and the prettily decked shop windows, and in the evenings the theatres and moving picture shows and brightly lighted streets, it seems little short of fairyland to them. Sometimes this brief visit plants the seed of discontent with farm condition which leads them to desert the old haunts and come to the city to live. They make the popular mistake of supposing that city life is all gaiety and fun with a little work thrown in as a necessary evil.

There is another side to city life which they do not see and which would make all the difference in the world in their measurement of its value. Here is a case in point.

A girl from away out West who came to the city last fall and got work from an employer of a large number of people, complained to me that he was very rude and short with the people he engaged. As a matter of fact I knew the man and knew that what she mistook for rudeness was strictly business.

That girl was, to him only an atom, a single unit in a great system, and his treatment of her was coldly impersonal. It isn't pleasant, girls, when you have been the belle of the district, as this girl was, to come here and find yourself regarded in much the same light as the office fixtures and the typewriting machine. Being a unit is very necessary and very proper and, perhaps, very wholesome, but it isn't pleasant.

Now and again you hear of girls who have come from the country to the city and are making salaries that to you girls on the farm seem like fortunes. But these are not generally the girls who have left school when they were in the seventh grade and stayed home to help in the house. They are the girls who have studied and fitted themselves for some profitable calling in life and have made good at it.

The salary the ordinary girl from the farm can earn as a beginner in the city will be very small indeed, and after paying board and laundry bills and buying a few clothes she will have little money left to spend on the pleasures that tempt her on every side.

Though they probably would not admit it some young girls are drawn to

terribly desolate to me with nothing to look at for miles but wheat and grass and grass and wheat. Back home we had a beautiful little stream running across a corner of the farm and great big trees all about the house. Now that's what I call real beauty.

Perhaps it is because I am not very happy here that I feel so disgusted with the country. The Canadian women I have met seem awfully stiff and standoffish. We were five miles from our nearest neighbor until last fall. Then a bachelor who had a little house about a quarter of a mile from here went East and brought back a wife.

Partly because I thought she would be lonesome and partly because I was lonesome myself I ran over a few days after she came and took along a jar of cranberry marmalade, for I thought she might not have brought any canned fruit with her. I would like to have taken something better, but our means are limited.

She did not even ask me to sit down at first, and coolly told me that neither she nor her husband cared for cranberries.

I don't know whether that is the way Canadian women usually treat their company, but it would be considered very bad manners in the States. I was so disappointed that I went right home and sat down and cried and felt as if I hated all Canadian women.

YANKEE SETTLER.

Naturally I do not agree with Yankee Settler a bit about the inhospitality of Canadian women, and I think there are many of her own country women who would be quick to contradict her. She was most unfortunate in her neighbor, but I protest that it is not fair to judge all Canadian women by this one rude specimen.—F. M. B.

FIVE VALIANT SERVANTS WANTING COUNTRY EMPLOY

It is not always the farmer's fault when his wife works herself into an early grave or the insane asylum. It not unfrequently happens because neither he nor his wife know any alternative from the terrible drudgery which has been her share of farm work. Time was—and not so very long ago—when woman slavery on the farm was inevitable and was calmly accepted as being so by the male portion of the farming community. I venture to say that if men had had women's work to do there would have been machinery in-



Home of Albert Harvey, Durban, Man.

the city because the young men they meet there seem so much smarter and cleverer than the farm boys. Don't believe it, my dear girls. They have a different cut to their clothes, sometimes, and know just when trousers should and should not be worn with a cuff on the bottom and what styles of ties are in vogue. They are posted also on the newest slang and the latest songs, but outside of these few non-essentials men are men the world over. Some are tender and kind and good to the core and some are greedy and selfish. None of them are perfect, and if they were, I am afraid there would be a deplorable number of husbandless women in the world.

There is just one more phase of the question which I want to bring home to the girl who contemplates leaving the farm for the glitter and glamour of city life.

When the summer comes and instead of looking out over miles of cool green fields you look out over miles of spongy pavements and glaring roofs fairly quivering in the heat; when you see the glorious sun set, not behind a bank of gold and crimson clouds, but behind a row of buildings; when you go to sleep to the rumble of the street car and are wakened up by the whirr of the automobile you will begin to long for the great stillness of the country, for its cool green ways and its wonderful white moonlight nights which are like balm to tired nerves.

So when you come down to the city exhibition week, take as much pleasure out of it as you can, but don't fancy for a moment that your single week's fun is typical of all the days and all the weeks you would spend if you made the city your permanent home.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

A BLACK EYE FOR CANADA

Dear Miss Beynon:—

I'm glad to see that you chose for the heading of your page one which can include all nationalities. So many clubs here have Canadian tacked onto them, which would shut me out, for I am a Yankee.

You will perhaps think I am a grumbler, but I don't agree with you about loving the prairies. They seem



"Mixed" Farming in Earnest

vented to do nine-tenths of it ages ago. But mind you, we are not going to be unfair enough to blame the men for inventing machinery to lighten their own burdens instead of exercising themselves over the burdens of others.

But long strides towards better things have been made in the older districts during the past five years. More household machinery is invented every year and more women are becoming acquainted with what is already invented.

I set out the other morning with the object of discovering up to date what household conveniences were available for farm use and here is part of the news I gleaned in a round of various shops.

The thing that interested me more than

all others was a power washing machine which can be run by gasoline engine, horse, steam or tread and which, should all sources of power fail unexpectedly some day, can be turned by hand as easily as an ordinary washing machine.

I thought back to the country wash-days I had known when the thrifty housewife arose at four o'clock in the morning and heated the boiler on the back of the stove while she got the breakfast on the front, with the double object of economizing time and fuel. This wash-day I had in mind continued in a long nightmare of rubbing on the board or turning the wringer until two or three in the afternoon, and if the family was large, probably until five. After this there was mopping up to be done and a hot supper to be prepared for the hungry men and children.

I thought to myself what it would mean to all the women in the country to have just this one weary day struck off the weekly calendar.

The New Power Washer

This new power washing machine robs wash day of its drudgery and shortens the labor of a long working day to that of an hour. It does practically everything for the housewife but hanging on the line.

The clothes are soaked over night. The next morning they are put through the power wringer and dropped into the machine. Boiling suds are then poured in, filling the tub up to within a few inches of the top. The lid is closed and the washing commences. The housewife may sit down and knit, if she pleases, while the work is being done. In five to ten minutes, according to the condition of the clothes they are ready to be fed through the wringer again into the rinse water.

As both the washer and wringer can be operated at the same time, those already washed can be wrung out of the rinsing and blueing water and hung on the line while the second lot of clothes is being washed.

Housework Minus Dish Washing

Probably next to laundry work the greatest drudgery in the household is washing dishes. The piles and piles of greasy dishes which have to be gone over with monotonous regularity three times a day are appalling when one faces years and years of it. Then there are threshing times when dish washing wastes hours of valuable time that can ill be spared from baking and cooking.

This second horror of the housewife has been laid by the invention of a really effective dish washer. It is called the kitchenette family dish washer and sterilizer and is so simple in construction that the wonder is nobody ever thought of it before. The dishes are piled around a central perforated tube, the plates and cups below and the cutlery on a rack above. A pump is worked which brings the boiling water up from the cavity below and sends it spurting all through the dishes. The washing and rinsing is only the work of a few minutes and the dishes when they have dried are ready to go back on the table.

Oh, ye housewives of half a century, or of five years ago for the matter of that, what would you say to having the whole arduous task of washing dishes taken off your hands? If any of our readers are sufficiently interested to write us about this new dish washer it will be a pleasure to give them further particulars.

A Practical and Inexpensive Vacuum Cleaner

Up to the present hand run vacuum cleaners have not been a success. They have been big and clumsy and heavy, equally as hard to use as the old fashioned broom and no more satisfactory in results. But quite recently a new one has been invented which has revolutionized the vacuum cleaner business.

It is a little wonder of a machine, not much bigger than an ordinary carpet sweeper and just a trifle heavier. It could be carried upstairs and down under one arm by the ordinary woman and run with one hand. There may be pieces of down or fluff on the carpet which this sweeper will not pick up but it draws out of the carpets all the fine grey dust which invariably eludes the broom and settles all over the furniture and walls of the room and upon the head of the sleeper. The

Continued on Page 36

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

WHY WE CHANGED THE NAME

We have changed the name of this department from The Young Folks' Circle to Young Canada Club to fit its altered nature. Young Folks' Circle was all very well as a name for a column to be read cosily around the kitchen stove at night in the winter or on the front doorstep in the summer, but this is to be from now on a busy club—we hope the busiest in all Canada.

In this week's issue you will see the second announcement of a competition in story writing. Next week we have another competition of a different kind to announce. Every week there will be something happening in the Young Canada Club.

Prizes will be awarded the best work, but that is only one-half of the fun. The other and bigger half will be in the trying and in the watching each week to see what other young Canadians are doing. Don't be discouraged if you don't win a prize the first time, but keep right on working at it. And please don't fancy that you are too young to try, for the age of the contributor, which should be given with each story, will be taken into consideration in judging its merit.

DIXIE PATTON.

A COMPETITION IN STORY WRITING

We have news for our young readers this week which I think will be more than welcome.

It is a contest in story writing about birds. You can choose your own bird, except that it must be one of the many wild birds who enliven the daytime and nighttime of country life with their song, chirp or whistle.

There is the dear little sweet-singing meadow lark. Do you know how he woos his mate and builds his nest and cares for his young? Do you know how mother nature has made it possible for this gentle little bird to hide away from his enemies?

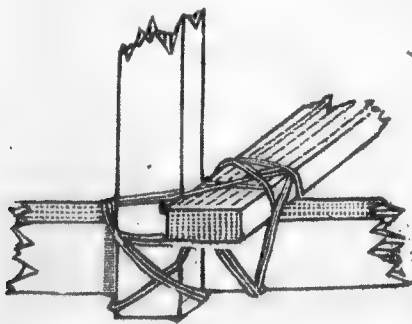
Perhaps you don't know it about the meadow lark, but have studied carefully the life story of the fierce little king bird, who, I believe, has come by his suggestive name through his valor as a warrior among birds. Or you may have made stealthy visits to a plover's nest and watched with interest the development of the scraggy wee birds, all legs and mouth and eyes.

It is too late to begin to find these things out now for this competition, but as there may be other bird contests in the near future we advise our readers to begin to watch the little feathered folk.

I don't want to encourage you in kidnapping, because if you do the birds will not behave as they do in their own homes and with all the kindness and care in the world will probably not live more than a few days in confinement.

Don't visit the bird home you are watching too often, or too noisily, or the birds will leave in disgust just as your own parents would probably do if they found the privacy of their home constantly invaded by a saucy stranger.

Learn to make yourself very still, very much a part of the nature about you and by and by the birds which have faded away at your approach



Lashed Joint of a Kite

will begin to fiddle about and go on with their domestic duties.

But to return to our present competition, three interesting story books will be given as prizes for the three best bird stories received.

Conditions of the competition are as follows:

Stories must be written in pen and ink and on one side of the paper only.

Any boy or girl up to sixteen years of age may contribute whether or not his or her parents subscribe to The Guide.

All contributions must be in The Guide office by July 15.

Address letters to Dixie Patton, Editor Story Writing Competition.

THE TINY HUMMING BIRD

Humming birds remind me of a certain type of little girl I know who never grows up into a really serious woman. They flutter about daintily, sipping the sweets of life, loving the sunshine and the warmth, but not able to brave the cold and storms.

Humming birds find their way into this northern country of ours only for the very warmest of the summer weather. For some strange reason these tiny bits of birds come here to raise their families, but return to the South with the first hint of autumn.

You may have seen in the garden a flash of brown which alights on the tip of a flower and sends its forked tongue down into the bell to suck out the honey while the little fluttering wings keep up a humming noise. This is the humming bird. It lives, like the bees, on the honey it gathers from flowers, so it has to live always where there is summer. Humming birds come north in pairs well on in the month of May, and selecting some branch or friendly crotch of a tree begin nest building.

The outside of the nest is of moss or lichen, nearly the color of the branch, so that you might easily pass it by and never guess that it was a nest at all. It is filled inside with the down of flowers and lined with the softest leaves and makes a beautiful bed for the two little white eggs flushed with pink.

Did you ever stop to think about the bird mothers—how after being used to flying about care-free away up and up into the air, they must get dreadfully tired sitting brooding hour after hour on the nest.

The father humming bird remembers this and when the eggs are being hatched and the little ones raised he is very kind and gentle to the mother bird, trying by every means he can think of to make the time less hard for her. He brings the sweetest morsels he can find for her to eat and keeps away everything that might annoy her.

In just ten days there are tiny birdies in the nest, and in one short week they are able to fly about. Then the parent birds go on with their playing and chirping and humming until the summer days begin to wane, when they fly swiftly southwards.

A BOX KITE ANY BOY CAN MAKE

Nearly all boys enjoy flying kites, and the majority of them prefer to make their own, if they know how to go about it. Directions for the following kite are very simple, and easy to follow.

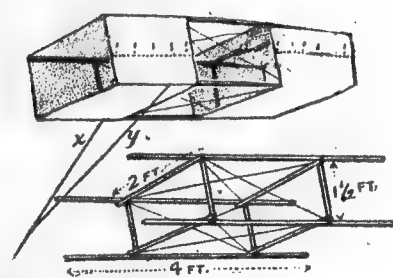
All you will need is 12 thin, tough strips of wood, a ball of linen cord, fine and strong, and two or three yards of ordinary cotton cloth. And that is all. These strips may be sawed from the edge of a board by yourself or a carpenter, if you haven't any of the right size on hand, or a bamboo fishing rod, cut into four lengthwise sections, may be used. Whatever the material, it must be free from knots.

There are certain proportions for every box kite. A 6-foot kite should be 3 feet wide and 2 feet 3 inches thick. The same proportions hold good for a 4-foot kite, which should be 2 feet wide and 18 inches thick. You need four strips 4 feet long, four strips 2 feet long and four strips 18 inches for a 4-foot kite. Each strip should be 1/2 inch wide and 1/4 inch thick. Lay two of the 4-foot strips on the floor, parallel, and 2 feet apart. At right angles to these, and about one-quarter of the distance between the ends of the long strips (10 or 12 inches in a 4-foot kite, 15 to 18 inches in a 6-foot kite) lay two of the 2-foot strips.

Make strong joints by lashing and tying with linen cord. Nails are apt to split the wood, and such a joint does not yield to the strains and shocks that a kite is apt to be subjected to as well as a lashed joint. Lay the other two strips in a similar way and lash the cross bars into position. Then have somebody hold them upright, and tie the joints as shown in the illustration of the joint.

Brace the frame with strings so that it will be rigid.

This is shown in the illustration of the skeleton before the cloth is put on. Tear two strips the width of about one-third of the lengthwise strips, and long enough to go around the frame. Stretch these strips very tightly, and fasten with pins on the side, not on the front or back. Take all the slack out until it lies smooth and flat. At the points X and Y in the illustration of the finished kite, punch holes in the cloth and tie the leading strings close to the cross strips. You will have to experiment as to the best position. The kite will tend to fly vertically and will pull hard if they are too low. If too high, it will tend to fly horizontally. Knot the strings coming from X and Y several feet from the kite, and tie the end of your ball of twine to this point. Your kite is now ready to fly. Stand it up in a field or let someone hold it for you. With fair breeze and a little run, it will sail aloft, provided instructions have been followed. If it does not fly as it should, change the position of your leading strings a little. You may like to add to the appearance of your kite by putting on colored cloth or you can fly two or three or more



The Finished Kite

tandem, as shown in the illustration. If you have a boat, you may enjoy having your kite tow you, for a kite of this kind has astonishing pulling power. It's about all the average boy can do to hold a 4-foot one without the aid of a windlass. Kite-flying contests are great fun if two or three boys in the same neighborhood get to making kites.

KEEPING HIS PLEDGE

On the corner of Dearborn and Randolph Streets, Chicago, there is a news stand which is occupied every evening between half-past four and six, by a newsboy whose name may be called, for short, Andy, although in full it is Andrew James Penny. During the better part of week-days Andy is at home caring for a younger brother, while his mother is at work. In the early evening he sells his papers, then goes to night school, or to the Central Y.M.C.A., where he holds one of the membership cards.

One evening in October last a gentleman walked up to Andy's stand, purchased several papers, and tendered a one dollar bill for change. Andy could not make the change, but he said to the customer:

"You wait here and I'll have the change for you in a moment."

He ran into a clothing store, got the change, and came back with the necessary ninety-two cents for the patron, but the latter was gone. Search as he could about the stand, Andy could not see him, nor did he recollect ever having met him before. He recollected the man's appearance and described him to several regular customers, but none could place him. Finally, one customer said:

"Why, he's a lawyer in the Unity Building. He lives on North State Street, near North Avenue."

That was nearly two miles from Andy's stand, but when his work was finished he boarded a car and went northward. In the course of half an hour he reached his destination, and was admitted to the lawyer's presence. Andy held out his hand, in which the silver and pennies glistened, and said:

"Here's your change, sir. I got back as quick as I could, but you were gone and I had trouble finding out who you were."

"Bless me!" exclaimed the lawyer, "I waited a moment, a friend hailed me, and I forgot about the change. Say, youngster, aren't you overloaded with honesty?"

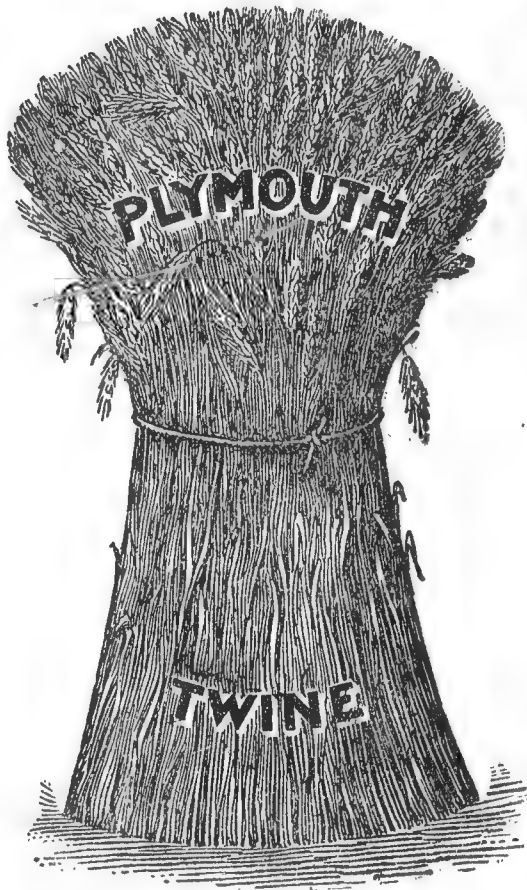
It was not a fair question to ask under the circumstances, and Andy's face flushed, but he replied:

"I told you I'd get the change. Here it is. I try to keep my word in my business."

It was now the attorney's turn to flush, and he gently apologized for his remark. A friendship began that evening between him and Andy which continues to this day. Andy proved that he was trustworthy, and that brought to him the sharp attention of a man who could help if he once believed in him.

There is probably no surer way of making a lasting friend than to prove by your own actions that when you give your word you mean to keep it no matter what the cost to yourself. The loss of the money would probably have meant little to the lawyer, but to Andy it would have stood forever as a sign that he regarded his own word lightly—held it cheap.—Ex.

We should remember that edification in the widest sense of the word is what we owe each other.



To the Grain Growers of Western Canada:

Are you willing to save a fraction of a cent per pound in the purchase of your Binder Twine and thereby lose dollars per acre in the expense of harvesting your crop? **REMEMBER**, when harvest is right at hand and you discover that the twine you have bought at a small reduction in price per pound is also cheap in quality, it will be too late **THEN** to make the change. You will **HAVE** to cut your crop with whatever old twine you may have, the best way you can.

For nineteen years the most prosperous farmers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have used Plymouth Binder Twine, and it has proved itself to be the real friend of the farmer by giving him good service.

The Plymouth Cordage Co. is ready to extend to you the same service for your 1912 crop. You cannot afford to take a chance on your Binder Twine. Buy **PLYMOUTH**.

Inquiries from Grain Growers' Associations, United Farmers' Associations or Farmers' Clubs will have prompt attention.

PLYMOUTH customers never suffer from a twine shortage. There is at all times enough to supply **THEIR** needs.

W. G. McMAHON

Sales Agent, Winnipeg

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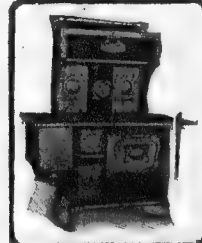


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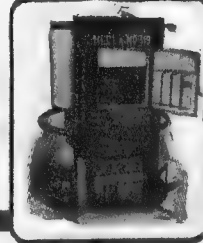
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 First, A. Cochran, Stettler; Second, D. W. Warner, Edmonton; Third, M. E. Sly, Strathmore; Fourth, J. Quinsey, Noble.

LABOR FEDERATION

Lethbridge, June 17.—The Alberta Federation of Labor convention concluded Saturday afternoon last. In the election of officers W. J. Tregillus, of Calgary; J. O. Jones, of Hillcrest, were nominated for the presidency. Mr. Jones was elected by a vote of 19 to 9. Mr. McCombe, who nominated Mr. Tregillus, seconded by Mr. Foster, moved the unanimous election of Mr. Jones, which carried with applause. Vice-presidents were elected, four representing central labor bodies and two the farmers. The labor vice-presidents were Mr. Thompson, Medicine Hat; George Powell, Calgary; Mr. Hughes, Edmonton, and D. McNabb, ex-M.P.P., Lethbridge. The farmer vice-presidents elected were W. J. Tregillus, Calgary, and J. Quinsey, Barons.

Medicine Hat, Calgary, Edmonton and Lethbridge were placed in nomination for the next place of meeting, and the first ballot was Medicine Hat, 13; Calgary, 12; Edmonton, 4; Lethbridge, 1. The latter two cities were dropped, and the second ballot resulted: Medicine Hat, 15; Calgary, 14. The victory of the Hat was largely due to the general invitation extended by Delegate Thompson.

For Next Year

The convention will convene on the second Friday in July, 1913. In the discussion asking for amendments to the act to compel fortnightly payment of wages in cash, the farmers in their contention were sustained, and the motion was amended excepting the farmers. Mr. Warner, of Purple Springs, said the passing of the resolution would likely result in the alienation of the farmers, and the upshot of the discussion was the passing of an amendment instructing the executive to consider the position of the farmers in formulating the request for legislation. A resolution was passed asking for amendments to the compensation act providing for more prompt payment and increased indemnities with the addition of the clause exempting the farmers.

The convention went on record favoring giving a municipal vote to men who pay a poll tax. This resolution emanated from the miners' union. Another resolution from the miners calling for the extension of the franchise carried. A resolution passed advocating that factory and other inspectors be appointed upon recommendation of the industries interested and for one year. The convention next passed a resolution calling for the abolition of the election deposits.

The convention concluded with speeches by the officers elect.

THE WESTERN MARKET

In a few days now it will be possible to forward for publication a report of the conference of the farmers, boards of trade, industrial bureaus and municipalities of Western Canada which is being held in Calgary on June 28 and 29 for the purpose of discussing the probable effect on Western Canada of the opening of the Pacific Canal. Situated as we are on the extreme western end of the grain growing belt this question is an important one, especially to the farmers, and as the U.F.A. will be represented by the full board of directors there is no doubt that the farmers' side of the case will be well presented. The subjects for discussion at the conference are to show the influence of the canal on the Western Provinces of the Dominion, and the headings include agriculture, manufacturing, mercantile, mining, fishing and Pacific coast shipping. The discussion from the agricultural standpoint will be opened by W. J. Tregillus, president of the U.F.A.

A TALK ABOUT LABOR

I would like to add a protest against the resolution passed by the members of Table Butte Union, and published in your section of The Guide on June 5, in which they say that it was thought

that the sympathies of these unions (Trades and Labor Councils) do not run with the farmers. I should like to ask in what we differ. Are not our ideals, ambitions, grievances, inequalities the same? Is not the same goal, equality and justice, good for the workers or toilers, no matter what name they are called by? I don't know what line of reasoning or logic Table Butte Union followed in their resolution, I only wish I had been amongst them. The paragraph referring to the coal strike is to my mind the greatest and grandest testimony of the advantage of mutual goodwill and benefit that would help each other in a similar case, by a united presentation of the workers' grievances to the powers that be for a settlement or arbitration before a strike could be allowed. I wonder if it is imagined that the Trades and Labor Councils are composed entirely of miners, and if they were so is not a farmer, a worker, or toiler, just the same as a miner? I know a few miners in Lethbridge who are much to be envied and who would not change places with the average farmer. He has weighed the matter for and against and he is well satisfied with the advantages he has over the average homesteader, such as it is. He lives better, enjoys life, and is not worried to death with mortgages, bad crops, hail storms, cut worms and early frosts. On the other hand, when he has a kick coming somebody soon knows about it, and owing to his organized and disciplined faculties having been developed he is ready for business. A strike for the right. Now, do we farmers realize anything of this spirit and principle yet? I'm sorry to have to say no. We grow a little and do nothing. We have not developed the spine, sand or backbone that the Trades and Labor Councils have. We simply look wise but we can't act wise. We're different, we are independent, we are farmers, we act and do as we please, and the capitalist press will applaud us for it, pat us on the back, make us believe we have nothing in common with the working classes, and at this one fatal blunder of mythical independence of the farmer is responsible for the conditions that now exist. Want of organization and discipline. Do the Special Privilege classes quibble over a name? When they want anything they all rope themselves together to get it, and they generally make it all right. This is no joke. The Trades and Labor Councils are anxious to take our hand in the right spirit. They have heart and brain equal to ours. They know our enemy is their enemy. They are just as keen to down him as we are. They have wrongs to right, so have we. Our main issues are identical. Their spirit of unionism is stronger and better developed than ours, as witness the strike last year. Suppose, for a moment, we farmers were so thoroughly organized as the Trades and Labor Councils, could any Special Privilege exist? So instead of condemning a strike, I personally take off my hat to any working man or class who has the courage to fight for his rights, to be able to look his wife and family honestly in the face and feel that glow of self-respect which must course through his blood at his knowledge that his fight was for the right. As an examiner I know of the conditions that have, and at present exist, and respecting the talk of the cost of a strike and suffering, etc., let us ask ourselves: "Why is there a strike or why should a strike be allowed?" Search the pages of history for an answer and you will never find a single instance only that the working classes were asking for a fair share, and only capitalism was responsible by refusing just demands, till finally compelled by force of public opinion, sometimes resolution, but generally loss of dividends, they submitted to government arbitration boards. True, we are not tied to bell and whistle like the Trades and Labor Councils, but we are tied to other things far more ex-

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta.

acting. The bell and whistle freedom is the only advantage we have over the other working classes. Haven't we learned our lesson yet, or must we need a few more jolts to our stiff and independent necks? We will surely get them if we don't wake up and alter public opinion about the farmer. You know the old cry that farmers can't hang together. Why? Because he has let people fool him into the idea of his independence till he is ready to believe it, and it is only when his belief comes into practice that he gets a little suspicious about it. So let us realize as quick as we can the necessity of organizing our forces in the common cause, the fight for right, and then we will be true to ourselves and our highest ideals of brotherhood and citizenship.

W. J. HOLLING.

Carnforth, Alta.

WHAT THE UNIONS ARE DOING

The monthly meeting of Edwell Union was held on June 13 with F. Graham, vice-president, in the chair. The members considered the monthly circular from the executive. With regard to the campaign fund, after discussion as to the best way of furthering this object, it was proposed by J. Comes and seconded by F. E. Ellis, and carried unanimously: "That this union contribute the sum of \$6.00 to the campaign fund and the members notified that they are assessed ten cents each to this object." It was agreed that the parcel post would be an excellent institution and would be an improvement on the exorbitant rates charged by the carrying companies. Members were urged to write the postmaster-general asking that the matter be considered. The report of the picnic committee was received and after paying all expenses in connection therewith the result is an addition of \$25.50 to the funds. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to all those gentlemen who contributed to make the picnic the unqualified success it was. After considerable discussion it was decided to procure Eaton's twine this year and members were notified to be sure and attend the next meeting on July 10 with their orders and cash for the amount required. Members are particularly urged to attend the meeting in July and each one endeavor to introduce a new member (as it is numbers that count) and uphold the honor of the Edwell Union by making it one of the strongest and worthy of the district it represents.

F. J. POWELL, Sec'y.

Edwell, Alta.

Carnforth Union held a dance on June 7 and after paying the incidental expenses have been able to make a contribution of ten dollars to the campaign fund. If we can wheedle around our school trustees and get the free use of the school another contribution will be sent in a few days. We are out to raise fifty dollars from this district, and we will do it too.

W. J. HOLDING, Sec'y.

Carnforth, Alta.

There was a large attendance at the last meeting of New Brigden Union and five new members were secured. All are showing a live interest along co-operative lines. We have made an estimate of the crop acreage for this district and are in communication with several different firms regarding twine. In all probability an order will be sent in soon. We have a good strong union here, the membership now totalling 40, with a good prospect for more in the near future.

W. PETTINGER, Sec'y.

New Brigden, Alta.

Sunny Hill Union held a rousing meeting a few days ago, a large number of members being present. Official Circular No. 5 was read and a delegate selected to represent this Union at the

District Directors:

Victoria—P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; Edmonton—George Bevington, Spruce Grove; Strathcona—J. R. Pointer, Strome; Red Deer—E. Carswell, Penhold; Calgary—H. Sorensen, Strathmore; Macleod—G. W. Buchanan, Cowley; Medicine Hat, W. S. Henry, Bow Island.

joint meeting of farmers and industrial workers to be held at Lethbridge, with instructions to support Direct Legislation, government loans to farmers, Co-operative Elevators, Reciprocity and any other matter which may arise that has been passed on by this union. The campaign fund idea met with a hearty reception at this meeting and subscriptions were handed in by several members.

H. L. MILES, Sec'y.

Barney, Alta.

Now that seeding has been successfully completed and the farmers are not pressed too hard with work the members of Little Bow Union have taken up several questions of importance. The last meeting was a good one, four new members being enrolled. Each member will give what he can to the campaign fund and results will be announced later. A committee was appointed to arrange for a debate at the next regular meeting and the subject chosen is "Was the Made-in-Canada tour a benefit to the Western farmer or a greater benefit to the Eastern manufacturer?"

NEIL McLEOD, Sec'y.

Champion, Alta.

At the Sunny Hill meeting held recently a call was heard from Lost Lake: "Come over and help us organize a local union," so the president and J. A. Harris were chosen to represent Sunny Hill, the secretary being unable to attend, and the invitation was extended to as many more as might be able to attend. The result was that on June 8 we set our faces steadfastly for Lost Lake where something like 20 resolute looking fellows greeted us. The meeting having been called to order by the president of Sunny Hill, a temporary chairman was elected. H. W. Sears, the chairman, in a few well-chosen remarks announced the object of the meeting and then called upon C. Rodger to first address the meeting and explain the objects of the union. Taking as our motto: "Equal rights to all as against Special Privilege to a few," Messrs. Rodger, Harris and McAllister explained what was being done. A call for membership was then extended and twelve came forward and enlisted in the army of equity. The election of officers was quickly disposed of, the following being elected by acclamation: President, H. W. Sears; vice-president, W. L. Johnson; secretary-treasurer, John N. Matheson, all of Lost Lake. The prospects of a good live union are excellent, and with strong men at the helm and enthusiastic but calm and collected men to stand by them we confidently look for results. It was not hard to convince them that they had to stand for co-operative owned elevators, many of them being sufferers from the present system, one man being so provoked at the treatment offered him that he told the operator that rather than take the price offered he would give away the team, wagon and load of wheat and walk home.

CHARLES RODGER, Sec'y.
Barney, Alta.

At the last meeting of Bottrell Union the question of Direct Legislation was discussed and a resolution was unanimously passed endorsing the principles of this form of government and every member of this union was requested to urge any candidate at the next provincial elections to pledge himself to support same. We also had a very interesting discussion on the best method of road making. It was the opinion of the members that the government should allocate more money for the improvement of the roads, and spend less on government buildings. The annual picnic was arranged for July 19, and a committee was appointed to carry out arrangements for this interesting event.

J. S. RATTRAY, Sec'y.
Dog Pound, Alta.

TO THE

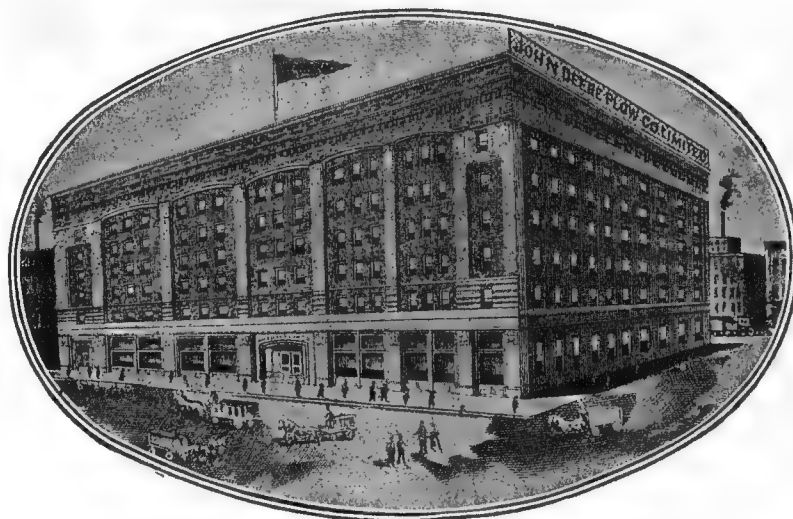
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Our British Letter

London, Eng., June 7.—The principal topic of the week has again been the dockers' strike. Happily it has been more restricted than was at first feared. The consequences, however, are sufficiently serious to cause the government to put forth every available effort to bring about peace. According to the Daily Herald, which claims to be the only paper to give reliable information as regards numbers affected, there are now

120,000 men on strike, and not more than 2,000 at the outside are at work at the docks and various landing stages, instead of 6,000 as stated by other papers. As some twenty miles of waterfrontage are involved, it is very difficult to estimate the exact number. The general opinion appears to be that the masters are showing up very badly in comparison with the men. I referred last week to the result of Sir Edward Clarke's enquiry; in his report he showed that there was no doubt as to there having been faults on both sides.

No Demagogue This

Now Sir Edward Clarke is one of the most distinguished Conservative lawyers, and a few years ago one of the members for the City of London. He certainly cannot be justly accused of any undue sympathy with the strikers, and yet his report is readily accepted by the men, but repudiated by the employers. The latter when invited to a joint conference by the Board of Trade "all with one consent began to make excuse," and the conference accordingly fell through. The men who attended were therefore asked to adjourn to the Home office, where they met Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Buxton, Mr. John Burns, Mr. McKenna, Sir Rufus Isaacs, and members of the Home office and Board of Trade permanent staff and a very full and free discussion followed. Since then interviews have been held by members of the government with both parties separately. It was found that there were certain of the employers who refused to be bound by the awards given last summer, and further that the other employers had no power over these recalcitrant ones. The government therefore suggested that the employees should establish a federation strong enough to secure that any agreements entered into should become binding on employers generally; also that a joint board to include masters and men should be formed to deal with future disputes. The answer of the masters was that the scheme was not practicable, and they wanted to know what guarantee they would have that the men would be willing in future to abide by any agreements arrived at. This question was very effectively answered by Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons on Wednesday, when he was able to state that the National Transport Workers' Federation had that day unanimously passed a resolution agreeing to the principle of a joint board, with monetary guarantees from both sides to insure the carrying out of agreements. Negotiations are still proceeding, and it is hoped that a settlement may be arranged without the necessity for legislation, and the threatened general strike of Transport Workers be averted.

A Striking Sermon

The social upheaval and disquiet through which we are now passing was the subject of a very timely sermon recently preached by Dr. Charles Brown, pastor of Ferme Park Baptist church, London. His text was: "All things are thy servants," Psalm cxix, 91, and his pregnant words are of world wide application. He said: "I believe there is a voice and a movement of God in it; a clamant call of God to this nation to consider its ways, to do justly, to love mercy, to cease from oppression, to regard no men as serfs at the power and mercy of other men. I believe it to be a call of God to us to see the power that is going to dominate in this land, the power of the many. The Archbishop of York, referring to this the other day, declared that the great necessity was that the democracy should be kept longer at school and educated for the task of government. I would go further and declare that the democracy should become Christians; that the church should bend its energies more and more to the evangelizing of the masses. More to be dreaded than anything else is a Godless and unbelieving democracy. It will mean a democracy swayed by class passion and selfishness; and its domination would mean the sure decay and ruin of England. What is needed, therefore, today is not great

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited

Pursuant to the resolution of the Directors of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, (at a meeting held at Winnipeg on Friday, May 3, 1912,) notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Trades Hall, corner of James and Louise streets, in the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, on Tuesday, July 16, A.D. 1912, at the hour of 10 a.m., to receive and consider the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts, to elect Directors and to transact the ordinary business of the Company.

DAVID K. MILLS,
Secretary.

Winnipeg, June 12, 1912.

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No. 7-48-0, 7	No. 8-48-0, 8	No. 9-48-0, 9
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Kitchen Queen Ranges will burn hard coal or wood. We have other ranges to burn soft coal. The range pictured here is our Kitchen Queen No. 45M25, four holes, complete with reservoir and oven thermometer. Eaton price from foundry to farm only \$27.50.

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means the certainty of having your supply on hand when you start harvesting and will save you any further worry on this account.

YOU TAKE NO RISK

If you should be so unfortunate as to have your crop destroyed by hail, we will take the Twine off your hands and pay all charges. On car lot orders of 24,000 pounds or over we are quoting a special price which should be taken advantage of by associations, or by farmers combining orders with their neighbors.

Our price on Diamond E. Golden Manilla Binder Twine, 550 feet to the pound, delivered, charges paid, to any station in

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WINNIPEG CANADA

social reformers merely, but great evangelists who will seek passionately to win the people of England to the faith of Christ. That, and not panic or fear, is the line that needs to be taken now, and were it taken this social upheaval would be made the greatest servant of God."

Single Taxer Wins

Two by-elections have recently taken place. The first was at Hackney, one of the London constituencies, and was caused by the retirement of Mr. Horatio Bottomley, editor of John Bull. The circumstances, which are doubtless known to some Guide readers, were very peculiar; but as Mr. Bottomley advised his late supporters to vote for the Liberal candidate, his election was not in doubt, though as expected the majority was reduced. The second contest was in North-West Norfolk, and was most strenuously fought. The vacancy there was caused by the universally lamented death of Sir George White, one of the most prominent and deservedly respected citizens of Norwich, the county town. He was a Free Churchman and ardent Sunday School worker, and had represented the constituency since 1900, being four times returned as the Liberal member. A good man, with a good policy, was needed to retain the seat and he was found in the person of Mr. E. G. Hemmerde, K.C., Recorder of Liverpool. He was opposed by a local gentleman who had twice previously contested the division unsuccessfully. Sir George White's majority in December, 1910, was 1,143, and it was not expected that a comparative stranger would do anything like as well. Of Welsh Disestablishment, Home Rule, or tariff reform very little was heard from the Conservatives, who made a strong campaign against the Insurance Act. Mr. Hemmerde, while defending the Insurance Act, carried the war into the enemy's camp, by making his main plank the need for land reform and the taxation of land values. He was very fortunate in being able to use most effectively by way of illustration, an incident that had just occurred locally. Land which had been rated at 15 shillings an acre, was wanted by the Norfolk County Council, and the price asked by the owner was 1,000 pounds an acre. The result of the election was that while by the help of outvoters brought from all over the country the Conservative poll was increased by 701 votes, Mr. Hemmerde also increased the poll of the late member by 206 votes, and so retained the seat by a majority of 648. The defeated candidate himself admitted that he would have got more votes on the Insurance Act, but for the fact that these land proposals came along.

The 44th annual Co-operative Congress was held at Portsmouth last week, and was attended by some 1,700 delegates. The president, in his inaugural address, made a very strong point of the necessity for returning to first principles, instead of being further led away by the questionable practices which of late years have been introduced into business. He instanced the selling of bonus tea, overweight margarine, and the childish system of coupons, which would have been scorned by any representative gathering of co-operators twenty years ago, whereas today some of these devices were creeping into the movement and others were being unblushingly advocated. If the co-operative movement stood for anything at all, it was for plain, honest, straight-forward trading; and any departure from this ideal, even though at the moment commercially successful, would bring the movement to the condition of the man who in his efforts to gain the world, lost his own soul. Moreover it was extremely doubtful whether such departures from principle would in the long run serve the co-operative movement, even in the sense of commercial success. The figures for 1911 showed very large increases on those for 1910; the number of members was 2,760,531, an increase of 98,732; the share capital £36,800,930, an increase of £1,728,855; the sales £116,100,099, an increase of £4,517,320, and the net profit £12,965,519, an increase of £940,703.

W. W.

No one is useless in this world who lightens the burden of it for anyone else.—Dickens.

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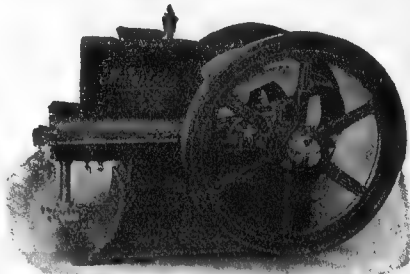
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BENEFITS OF RECIPROCITY

The advanced census bulletin of agriculture of the United States latest census statistics, presents a phase of the relative growth of the population and the production of food products, that is suggested, and indicates how rapidly the population is overtaking the production. It emphasizes the fact that while the urban population increased 34.8% since 1900 the rural population only increased 11.2%. The number and acreage of farms increased much less rapidly than the total population. The number of farms increased 10.9% and the farm acreage only 4.8%.

It should be noticed, however, that the "rural population" is very much broader than the term "agricultural population." The "urban population" of the United States, as in Canada, includes all persons, residing outside of all incorporated cities, towns and villages, which in the United States means towns of 2,500 or more inhabitants. It will thus be seen, in view of the tendency of city people residing outside of the corporations, together with the growth of villages that the actual urban population, and those not following agricultural pursuits increased even more rapidly than the above percentages indicate.

As might naturally be expected from the fact that the urban population is increasing so much more rapidly than the agricultural; there is a steady increase of importation of food stuffs, even in staple productions. Eight months importation of potatoes ending February, grew from 47,008 in value to nearly 3,000,000 in 1912. Imports of food stuffs of all kinds for the eight months ending last February aggregate 262,000,000 dollars, as against 224,000,000 dollars' worth in the corresponding period of 1911 and 145,000,000 dollars in 1902, thus nearly doubled in 10 years. Over 10,000,000 dollars of bread stuffs, which include all the grain grown in the country, and their product were imported during the eight months closing with February as compared with 3,000,000 a decade ago. All meat and dairy product during the eight months increased from 2,000,000 in 1902 to 9,000,000 in 1912. It can thus be seen that the consumption of wheat products is overcoming the production so rapidly that in years of poor crops in any commodity the deficiency will have to be made up by importation.

Due to Canada's geographical position, no country that produces a surplus of food products of the kind we produce is so advantageously situated to supply this deficiency.

Free Food

It is computed that the States east of the Mississippi River do not raise sufficient food stuffs to meet their requirements, the deficiency being supplied by States west of the Mississippi. On account of the distance and the heavy freight rates across the Rocky Mountains, the Pacific Coast States export their surplus agricultural products to over seas countries. The first Pacific Coast grain carried across the Rocky Mountains for consumption was barley taken from Oregon to Minneapolis on account of the abnormally high prices. It will thus be seen the enormous advantage of free trade in natural products would be to the Canadian Eastern Provinces in securing a market for their products in the large urban centres in the Eastern United States. The Prairie Provinces would also have the advantage of catering to the needs of the central and Western States. Under present conditions the surplus of our products of Manitoba and Saskatchewan that cannot be consumed within the provinces must be transported to the cities of Eastern Canada with their limited population with free access to Chicago and surrounding centres of population several hundred miles nearer than any Canadian cities. The rural population in the Prairie Provinces could reach a consuming population of 25,000,000. Opponents of Reciprocity point out that if the United States want our grain and farm produce, they can at any time remove the duty from off food products. That may be true but it is also true that it would not be so advantageous to Canada as the Reciprocity

agreement. If the United States remove the duty off food stuffs all countries have access to their market while the reciprocity agreement gives Canada the exclusive right of free entry of natural products, besides what was important to the farming population and especially so to the laboring classes and all consumers of farm products, it provided free importation of food stuffs the product of the United States, that is to say, removed all taxes off food and would break up the monopoly that millers and meat packers now enjoy in Canada.—R. McKENZIE.

WOULD RECIPROCITY PAY

There is a great deal of uncertainty in the public mind as to the relative value of Northern Spring Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax, delivered at Minneapolis and in store at Fort William. Certain newspapers and public men who are opposed to reciprocity in natural products between Canada and the United States, persist in representing to the people that the price of grain at Fort William is just as favorable to the growers as it is in Minneapolis.

To set at rest the confusion the following table of comparative prices is compiled showing the prices paid in both places.

The Minneapolis prices given are those reported in the "Daily Market Record" and for Fort William the prices posted on the board of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange daily. The table for 1910 gives the comparative prices for No. 1 and No. 2 Northern, for 1911 No. 1 and No. 2 Northern and No. 3, and for 1912, No. 1 and No. 2 Northern and No. 3 and No. 4. To make the comparison more complete the specifications of the different grades in the Minnesota inspection and the Manitoba inspection division are given in parallel columns. There is no statutory specification for Manitoba No. 3 and No. 4, the standard being fixed

by the Standards Board, but in every respect are higher than the corresponding grades in Minneapolis.

It will be noted that Manitoba No. 1 and 2 Northern is much higher than No. 1 and 2 Minnesota grades. Manitoba No. 1 Northern requires 60 per cent. hard dry wheat and weighs 60 lbs. to the bushel, while Minneapolis No. 1 Northern requires to be 57 lbs. to the measured bushel, the percentage of hard wheat not stated. The fact that the Minnesota uses the "Winchester" bushel, and Manitoba the "Imperial" partly accounts for the apparent difference in weights.

Manitoba Grades Spring Wheat

No. 1 Manitoba Hard wheat shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than 60 lbs. to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least seventy-five per cent. of hard Red Fife wheat.

No. 1 Hard White Fife wheat shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than 60 lbs. to the bushel, and shall be composed of not less than 60 per cent. of hard White Fife wheat and shall not contain more than twenty-five per cent. of soft wheat.

No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than 60 lbs. to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least sixty per cent. of hard Red Fife wheat.

No. 2 Manitoba Northern wheat shall be sound and reasonably clean, of good milling qualities and fit for warehousing, weighing not less than 58 lbs. to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least forty-five per cent. of hard Red Fife wheat.

Any wheat not good enough to be graded as No. 2 Manitoba Northern shall be graded as No. 3 Manitoba Northern in the discretion of the inspector.

Minnesota Grades, Northern Spring Wheat

No. 1 Hard Spring Wheat shall be sound, bright, standard clean, and consist of

over fifty per cent. of the hard varieties, and weigh not less than 58 lbs. to the measured bushel.

No. 1 Northern Spring Wheat shall be sound, sweet and clean, may consist of the hard and soft varieties of spring wheat, and weigh not less than 57 lbs. to the measured bushel.

No. 2 Northern Spring Wheat shall be spring wheat not clean enough nor sound enough for No. 1, but of good milling quality, and may consist of the bearded varieties, and must not weigh less than 56 lbs. to the measured bushel.

No. 3 Northern Spring Wheat shall be composed of shrunken, inferior spring wheat, and weigh not less than 54 lbs. to the measured bushel.

No. 4 Northern Spring Wheat shall include all inferior spring wheat that is badly shrunken or damaged, and weigh not less than 49 lbs. to the measured bushel.

Rejected Spring Wheat shall include all varieties of spring wheat sprouted, badly bleached, or for any other cause unfit for No. 4.

Note:—Hard, flinty wheat of good color, containing no appreciable mixture of soft wheat, may be admitted into the grades of No. 2 Northern Spring Wheat and No. 3 Northern Spring Wheat, provided that weight of the same is not more than one pound less than the minimum test weight required by the existing rules of said grades, and provided further that such wheat is in all other respects qualified for admission into such grades.

The sample market determines the price paid for each car of grain on the Minneapolis market, so the highest and the lowest price is given. It will be noticed that the spread in prices widens on the lower grades as compared to No. 1 Northern.

On the present crop to date Minneapolis was higher than Fort William on—

No. 1 Northern average of about 10 cents per bushel.

No. 2 Northern average of about 11 cents per bushel.

No. 3 Northern average of about 13½ cents per bushel.

No. 4 Northern average of about 18 cents per bushel.

Much of our wheat, which is reduced in grade to No. 4 and 5 on account of rust, if free from frost, would bring within 6 to 8 cents of No. 1 Northern in Minneapolis.

Only on one occasion, the beginning of June, 1911, was Minneapolis price equal to or below the Fort William prices, that was for a few days during a dull market on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

Comparative prices of Cash No. 1 Northern wheat, Winnipeg and Minneapolis markets:

Date	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1910		
Jan. 3	1.03	1.14
Jan. 10	1.04	1.16
Jan. 17	1.02	1.12
Jan. 24	1.02	1.13
Jan. 31	1.03	1.13
Feb. 7	1.02	1.12
Feb. 14	1.02	1.14
Feb. 21	1.02	1.15
Feb. 28	1.03	1.16
Mar. 7	1.02	1.12
Mar. 14	1.04	1.15
Mar. 21	1.05	1.14
Mar. 28	1.05	1.15
Apr. 5	1.04	1.13
Apr. 12	1.03	1.12
Apr. 19	1.00	1.07
Apr. 26	.98	1.09
May 3	1.00	1.12
May 10	.98	1.12
May 17	.97	1.11
May 23	.92	1.09
May 31	.86	1.05
June 7	.90	1.08
June 14	.90	1.05
June 21	.96	1.15
June 28	1.01	1.17
July 5	1.02	1.17
July 12	1.09	1.19
July 19	1.14	1.25
July 26	1.13	1.27
Aug. 2	1.03	1.16
Aug. 9	1.02	1.19
Aug. 16	1.09	1.13
Aug. 23	1.08	1.13
Aug. 30	1.08	1.13
Sep. 6	1.05	1.12
Sep. 13	1.00	1.11
Sep. 20	1.01	1.11
Sep. 27	.99	1.10
Oct. 4	.98	1.10
Oct. 11	.97	1.09
Oct. 18	.95	1.05
Oct. 25	.94	1.04
Nov. 2	.99	1.02
Nov. 9	.90	1.06
Nov. 16	.92	1.05
Nov. 23	.95	1.04
Nov. 30	.91	1.04
Dec. 7	.90	1.03
Dec. 14	.90	1.02
Dec. 21	.89	1.02
Dec. 28	.90	1.04

1911	No. 1 Nor.	No. 2 Nor.	No. 3 Nor.	No. 4 Nor.
Jan. 2	1.03-1.07	1.03-1.05	1.02-1.04	1.01-1.03
Jan. 9	1.03-1.09	1.03-1.07	1.03-1.06	1.01-1.03
Jan. 16	1.03-1.08	1.04-1.06	1.02-1.05	1.01-1.03
Jan. 23	1.04-1.06	1.01-1.04	.98-1.03	1.01-1.03
Jan. 30	1.01-1.03	.98-1.01	.96-1.01	1.01-1.03
Feb. 6	1.01-1.03	.98-1.01	.96-1.01	1.01-1.03
Feb. 13	.98-1.00	.95-1.00	.93-1.00	1.01-1.03
Feb. 20	.97-1.00	.94-1.00	.92-1.00	1.01-1.03
Feb. 27	.95-1.00	.92-1.00	.90-1.00	1.01-1.03
Mar. 6	.96-1.00	.93-1.00	.91-1.00	1.01-1.03
Mar. 13	.96-1.00	.93-1.00	.91-1.00	1.01-1.03
Mar. 20	.96-1.00	.93-1.00	.91-1.00	1.01-1.03
Mar. 27	.96-1.00	.93-1.00	.91-1.00	1.01-1.03
Apr. 3	.96-1.00	.93-1.00	.91-1.00	1.01-1.03
Apr. 10	.96-1.00	.93-1.00	.91-1.00	1.01-1.03
Apr. 17	.96-1.00	.93-1.00	.91-1.00	1.01-1.03
Apr. 24	.96-1.00	.93-1.00	.91-1.00	1.01-1.03
Apr. 30	.96-1.00	.93-1.00	.91-1.00	1.01-1.03
May 7	.96-1.00	.93-1.00	.91-1.00	1.01-1.03
May 14	.96-1.00	.93-1.00	.91-1.00	1.01-1.03
May 21	.96-1.00	.93-1.00	.91-1.00	1.01-1.03
May 28	.96-1.00	.93-1.00	.91-1.00	1.01-1.03
Jun. 4	.96-1.00	.93-1.00	.91-1.00	1.01-1.03
Jun. 11	.96-1.00	.93-1.00	.91-1.00	1.01-1.03
Jun. 18	.96-1.00	.93-1.00	.91-1.00	1.01-1.03
Jun. 25	.96-1.00	.93-1.00	.91-1.00	1.01-1.03
Jul. 2	.96-1.00	.93-1.00	.91-1.00	1.01-1.03
Jul. 9	.96-1.00	.93-1.00	.91-1.00	1.01-1.03
Jul. 16	.96-1.00	.93-1.00	.91-1.00	1.01-1.03
Jul. 23	.96-1.00	.93-1.00	.91-1.00	1.01-1.03
Jul. 30	.96-1.00	.93-1.00	.91-1.00	1.01-1.03
Aug. 6	.96-1.00	.93-1.00	.91-1.00	1.01-1.03
Aug. 13	.96-1.00	.93-1.00	.91-1.00	1.01-1.03
Aug. 20	.96-1.00	.93-1.00	.91-1.00	1.01-1.03
Aug. 27	.96-1.00	.93-1.00	.91-1.00	1.01-1.03
Sep. 3	.96-1.00	.93-1.00	.91-1.00	1.01-1.03
Sep. 10	.96-1.00	.93-1.00	.91-1.00	1.01-1.03
Sep. 17	.96-1.00	.93-1.00	.91-1.00	1.01-1.03
Sep. 24	.96-1.00	.93-1.00	.91-1.00	1.01-1.03
Sep. 30	.96-1.00	.93-1.00	.91-1.00	1.01-1.03
Oct. 7	.96-1.00	.93-1.00	.91-1.00	1.01-1.03
Oct. 14	.96-1.00	.93-1.00	.91-1.00	1.01-1.03
Oct. 21	.96-1.00	.93-1.00	.91-1.00	1.01-1.03
Oct. 28	.96-1.00	.93-1.00	.91-1.00	1.01-1.03
Nov. 4	.96-1.00	.93-1.00	.91-1.00	1.01-1.03
Nov. 11	.96-1.00	.93-1.00	.91-1.00	1.01-1.03
Nov. 18	.96-1.00	.93-1.00	.91-1.00	1.01-1.03
Nov. 25	.96-1.00	.93-1.00	.91-1.00	1.01-1.03
Dec. 2	.96-1.00	.93-1.00	.91-1.00	1.01-1.03
Dec. 9	.96-1.00	.93-1.00	.91-1.00	1.01-1.03
Dec. 16	.96-1.00	.93-1.00	.91-1.00	1.01-1.03
Dec. 23	.96-1.00	.93-1.00	.91-1.00	1.01-1.03
Dec. 30	.96-1.00	.93-1.00	.91-1.00	1.01-1.03
1912				
Jan. 2	1.07-1.08	1.05-1.06	1.03-1.03	1.01-1.03
Jan. 9	1.07-1.08	1.05-1.06	1.03-1.03	1.01-1.03
Jan. 16	1.05-1.08	1.03-1.03	1.01-1.01	1.01-1.03
Jan. 23	1.05-1.08	1.03-1.03	1.01-1.01	1.01-1.03
Jan. 30	1.07-1.07	1.05-1.05	1.03-1.03	1.01-1.03
Feb. 6	1.07-1.07	1.05-1.05	1.03-1.03	1.01-1.03
Feb. 13	1.05-1.05	1.03-1.03	1.01-1.01	1.01-1.03
Feb. 20	1.04-1.04	1.02-1.02	1.00-1.00	1.01-1.03
Feb. 27	1.04-1.04	1.02-1.02	1.00-1.00	1.01-1.03
Mar. 6	1.08-1.09	1.06-1.07	1.04-1.05	1.02-1.04
Mar. 13	1.09-1.09	1.07-1.07	1.05-1.05	1.02-1.04
Mar. 20	1.06-1.06	1.04-1.04	1.02-1.02	1.02-1.04
Mar. 27	1.08-1.08	1.06-1.06	1.04-1.04	1.02-1.04
Apr. 3	1.07-1.07	1.05-1.05	1.03-1.03	1.02-1.04
Apr. 10	1.08-1.08	1.06-1.06	1.04-1.04	1.02-1.04
Apr. 17	1.13-1.13	1.11-1.11	1.09-1.09	1.02-1.04
Apr. 24	1.14-1.14	1.12-1.12	1.10-1.10	1.02-1.04
May 1	1.18-1.18	1.14-1.14	1.12-1.12	1.02-1.04
May 8	1.17-1.17	1.13-1.13	1.11-1.11	1.02-1.04
May 15	1.17-1.17	1.13-1.13	1.11-1.11	1.02-1.04
May 22	1.13-1.13	1.11-1.11	1.09-1.09	1.02-1.04
May 29	1.14-1.14	1.12-1.12	1.10-1.10	1.02-1.04

CEMENT AT LAST

Readers of The Guide are quite familiar with the cement situation in Canada. They have read in The Guide of the organization of the cement merger with \$13,000,000 of watered stock. They know that the cement duty is 52 cents per barrel, which works out at 67 per cent. This duty has temporarily been cut in half but should be abolished. The Guide exposed the cement tariff robbery fully and as a result the cement merger and other Canadian cement concerns refused to advertise in The Guide. The Guide was anxious to supply cement to its readers and approached American dealers. The Atlas Portland Cement company, of New York, has finally decided to bid for the business of the Grain Growers by advertising in The Guide. If the readers of The Guide wish to support their own journal in its fight for free trade in cement they can do so by buying whenever possible Atlas Portland cement. If the Atlas company finds its business profitable it will certainly continue to advertise in The Guide. Every farmer who believes in free trade in cement can help support the movement by asking for "Atlas" cement. The Guide never recommends any particular advertiser as a rule, but this is a special case. We have been boycotted by the Canadian cement companies and are being supported by the American who will sell at lower prices and reduce their price as the tariff goes down. We respectfully urge our readers to buy Atlas cement as we have no other to offer through our pages at the present time.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE**THE LAND OF CENTENARIANS**

If the prevalence of centenarians goes for anything, far and away the healthiest part of the world to live in these times is the bleak and bloodstained Balkans. In fact, some statistics recently collected by a German scientist of high repute show that out of something over 7,000 Europeans who have attained their hundredth year more than four-fifths are to be found in the "buffer" kingdoms that separate the unspeakable Turk from Austria and Russia. Bulgaria, a country where the chances of a man dying in his bed probably amount to less than in any other part of Europe, actually leads with 3,883 citizens who have notched their century in the age scoring book. Whether this extraordinary longevity is due to sour milk or mountain air or some other cause is impossible to say, but the figures are certainly amazing.

AMERICA FOR THE AMERICANS

The patriotic object of the tariff law is embodied in the motto, "America for the Americans." The American manufacturer as a patriotic citizen is, of course, protected in his rights; any article likely to infringe upon those rights is taxed so high that this same American manufacturer can still make money enough to keep several wolves from the door.

The American steamship owner, however, seems to have full swing in the matter of immigration. He makes enormous profits importing from foreign countries hordes of these immigrants upon which he is not compelled to pay any duty. In fact, he gets paid for filling up the country with a constantly growing stream of undesirables.

There are still a great many satisfactory parents left in this country who are engaged in raising a home product of human beings. Why should they not therefore, be protected from foreign competition just as much as the sordid factory and mill owner? They have no doubt a much better argument on their side. They are producing native American material—the kind that we want—and yet from year to year they are practically being driven out of the market by cheap inferior goods from abroad.—Life.

Biggs: "Yes, he was very unpopular before the game, but after he secured two fine goals he made many friends."

Riggs: "I suppose he made friends by the score, eh?"

Make Life Worth Living For the Young People!

Nothing brightens up the home like a Piano. It represents a constant source of pleasure and enjoyment for every member of the family, those who play and those who listen. Think of the "company evenings"—the long winter nights when only indoor amusement is possible.

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"Tractor Talk"

TIME—JUNE.

PLACE—THE WEST.

"Well, George, I see you didn't buy a tractor yet. Just have to go along the same way as before, eh?"

"Er, yes! I guess so.

"Now, look here, friend George. We've been neighbors now for a few years, haven't we? We both had about the same start and both made about the same money each year. Now, last spring I got a tractor and you didn't. Why?"

"Well, I don't know. Just seemed not to get one, that's all."

"That's it. Now, this spring I had my land plowed, disced and packed, and my seed in before you were half through plow-

ing. In the fall I'll have my crop off and threshed, and my returns in a long time before you, won't I? Is it because I own a tractor or not?"

"Well, I suppose it is."

"Then don't you see the advantage of having a tractor? Does a tractor eat its head off all winter? Does it ever need a visit from a veterinary? Does it break a leg and have to be shot? Does it get played out under heavy work? Take my advice, neighbor, get a tractor. Furthermore, get a Fairbanks-Morse Oil Tractor. It costs a lot less to run than others, because it's just as good running on kerosene or low grade oils, and it's as efficient a tractor as there is in the market. I spent a long time making the choice and got some pretty good advice from people who knew. And I tell you, I'm more than satisfied. If you come with me, I'll introduce you to the agent right now."

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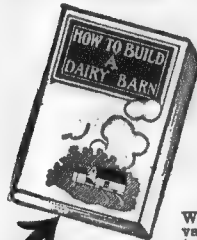
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The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 11

amount of duty or indirect tax he is paying upon each article, parcel or thing he purchases. There is no doubt this would cost something, but we are paying millions annually for education, and if the people generally need more knowledge on this subject they would, I believe, receive it in this way almost immediately, and all would be reached. Then give us votes for women, and I venture to say that at the first opportunity we would find every thrifty housewife at the polls with her battle-axe working over time in the interests of free trade and direct taxation, and the undoing of Special Privilege.

GEO. BEVINGTON.

Spruce Grove, Alta.

NO SECESSION

Editor, Guide:—Much as we hate to acknowledge it, there exists today in the three Western provinces a feeling in favor of secession and the forming of a new Dominion. It is as yet but an undercurrent of public sentiment, but a few more experiences like that of 1911, with a partial failure of crops, and a total failure to provide a market for what we did have, will increase discontent, and as we well know an unsettled mind is an agitating mind. The Maritime provinces went through the same experience more than once, but the feeling was killed by wise legislation, before it could assume dangerous proportions. We who are pioneers on the prairie, have overcome almost insurmountable difficulties, and we can ill afford at this juncture of affairs to admit defeat to such an extent as to harbor a sentiment in favor of bolting. This is our own country in the making, and it is going to progress or retrogress just to the extent that we stick to or go back on the standards which we have established for our guidance.

The big interests have combined to perpetuate protection and burdensome freight rates, but our highly respected and much lamented chairman of the Railway Commission, Judge Mabey, gave us a toe hold in our fight for an adjustment of freight charges, and it is simply a matter of stick and fight on and we will win in the end.

Levi Thompson, M.P., touches the mainspring of the trouble in your issue of May 1, when he lays the cause of the rise of secession sentiments at the door of the big interests and their brutal instincts. He goes on to say: "There are much more effective ways of dealing with those interests than threats of secession." Direct Legislation, that's the word. I hope I did not take it out of Mr. Thompson's mouth or interrupt him in continuing his able article on the subject, for I think Direct Legislation has been one of the subjects that has not escaped the consideration of our member from Qu'Appelle.

Political righteousness has not become a fixed habit with either of our political parties, for the stepping aside from the narrow way in certain cases may be justified by the end, to wit, the perpetuity of its life as a government.

When the questions that directly concern us and on which the contentment of the people and the well being of the nation are based, are dependent on those immediately concerned for their adoption or rejection, then if righteousness does not exist the people have to bear a burden of their own making and when the collar galls party prejudice will make a poor sweat pad. In the war of 1812 the officers of the American army said that the greatest trouble in fighting the Canadians was that they did not know when they were beaten, but though half killed they would up and at them again. Now, in our fight for a square deal let us emulate the spirit of the men of 1812 and pushing Direct Legislation to the forefront let us up and at them again. We are the great British colony; we have a future of nationhood ahead of us. Let us drop this talk of secession and use the means at our hands for cleaning house and then once for all we can shut the door against the brutality of the big interests.

N. B. McALISTER.

Yellowgrass, Sask.



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For the convenience of our readers we have compiled this classified list of our advertisers. We believe it includes all those now patronizing our advertising pages, excepting classified ads. As we have said before we believe all our advertisers are reliable, and we ask any reader to notify us if they know to the contrary.

Every farmer knows that it is only on account of the ads. in The Guide that we are able to publish it at \$1.00 per year. For this reason we have asked our readers to give a preference in purchasing to those firms who in turn are buying advertising space in The Guide. We want to make our advertising pages a buyers' guide for our readers. The advertising revenue of The Guide has increased very greatly during the past year. We want to increase it still more and will improve the paper in many ways as the revenue increases. Every time a farmer purchases from an advertiser in The Guide he helps to build up The Guide and make it the best advertising medium in the country.

We have now listed in our advertising pages a large number of articles regularly purchased by farmers. Steadily we are adding to the list and shortly we hope that through The Guide our readers will be able to purchase everything they need—except possibly that which is purchased locally. Now, if the Grain Growers of the West want to build up The Guide to the premier place among Canada's journals, one of the best ways to do it is by buying from our advertisers. We accept no advertisements that we think are undesirable, and have refused thousands of dollars' worth of ads. on this account. We are doing all in our power to help the farmers and ask them in return to help us.

If you don't see what you want in The Guide let us know and we will try to get it for you.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Cross, Goulding & Skinner, Winnipeg.
Dominion Organ & Piano Co., Bowmanville, Ont.
Doherty Piano & Organ Co., Winnipeg.
Karn Morris Piano Co., Woodstock, Ont.
C. W. Lindsay, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
J. J. H. McLean Ltd., Winnipeg.
Sherlock Manning Piano & Organ Co., London, Ont.
Winnipeg Piano Co., Winnipeg.

OILS, GASOLINE, ETC.

Diamond Oil Co., Winnipeg.
Imperial Oil Co., Winnipeg.

OIL TANKS FOR THRESHERS

Vulcan Iron Works, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

Canadian Kodak Co., Toronto, Ont.
Steele-Mitchell Co., Winnipeg.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

Alberta Incubator Co., Mankato, Minn.
Gunn, Langlois & Co., Montreal.
Lee Mfg. Co., Pembroke, Ont.

PREMIUMS

Acte & Co., London, Eng.
Dominion Premium Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Fellows & Co., Toronto, Ont.
Western Premium Co., Winnipeg.

PRODUCE—FARM AND DAIRY

Brandon Creamery & Supply Co., Brandon, Man.
Goodman, Powell & Co., Winnipeg.
A. G. E. Lowman, Norwood, Man.

R. R. AND STEAMSHIPS, EXPRESS CO'S.

Canadian Pacific Atlantic Steamships, Winnipeg.
Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Winnipeg.
Canadian Northern Ry. Co., Winnipeg.
Dominion Express Co., Winnipeg.
Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co., Winnipeg.
Santa Fe Ry. Co., Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE AND FARM LANDS

Dangerfield & Doolittle, Winnipeg.
National Townsite & Colonization Co., Winnipeg.
Orchard Home Development Co., Kamloops, B.C.
Stewart & Walker, Winnipeg.
Texas Gulf Realty Co., Chicago, Ill.
John L. Watson Land Co., Winnipeg.

SANITARY APPLIANCES

F. E. Chapman, Winnipeg.
Parker & Whyte, Winnipeg.

SEEDS, GRAINS, ETC.

Aysh, Nye & Co., Bristol, Eng.
Canada Malting Co., Calgary, Alta.
Garton Seed Co., Winnipeg.
Grain Growers' Grain Co., Winnipeg.
P. Jansen & Co., Winnipeg.
A. E. McKenzie Co., Brandon, Man.
McBean Bros., Winnipeg.
McLennan Bros., Winnipeg.
A. E. Potter & Co., Edmonton, Alta.
Jas. Richardson & Sons, Winnipeg.
Wm. Rennie Co., Winnipeg.
Steele Briggs Seed Co., Winnipeg.
S. Spink, Winnipeg.

STOVES, FURNACES, ETC.

Gurney Foundry Co., Toronto, Ont.
Majestic Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.
James Stewart Mfg. Co., Woodstock, Ont.

TAXIDERMISTS

Northwestern School of Taxidermy, Omaha, Neb.

TEAS, COFFEES, GROCERIES, ETC.

Blue Ribbon Tea Co., Winnipeg.
Bovril Limited, Montreal.
Dungan & Hunter, Winnipeg.
Edwardsburg Starch Co., Montreal.

TELEPHONE SYSTEMS

Canadian Independent Telephone Co., Toronto, Ont.
Northern Electric Co., Toronto, Ont.
Stronberg Carlson Telephone Co., Montreal.

TRACTION ENGINES

Aultman & Taylor, Mansfield, Ohio.
Canadian Fairbanks Morse Co., Winnipeg.
Canadian Heer Engine Co., Winnipeg.
Gas Traction Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
Goold, Shapley & Muir, Winnipeg.
Hart Parr Co., Charles City, Ia.
Haug Bros. & Nellerme, Winnipeg.
International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill.
M. Rumely Co., La Porte, Ind.
Matthew Moody & Sons, Winnipeg.

TREES, SHRUBS, ETC.

John Caldwell, Virden, Man.
Island Park Nurseries, Portage la Prairie, Man.
A. Mitchell Nursery Co., Coaldale, Alta.
Patmore Nursery Co., Brandon, Man.

MENTION THE GUIDE

Whenever you buy from a Guide advertiser be sure to mention that you saw his ad. in The Guide. By this means the advertiser knows which paper is bringing him the best results. The advertiser will always thank you for this information, as he wants to spend his money where it will bring the best returns.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Mr. Green's Creed

I am British by birth, a Canadian by adoption. I have been in Canada thirty-seven years, thirty of these in Saskatchewan. I love the land of my birth as well as the land of my adoption. I am not an annexationist. I believe in maintaining the integrity of the Canadian Confederation and British connection. I love our flag—the Union Jack. I believe that under its sacred folds we get as much, yes more freedom (with the opportunity to develop the best that is in us), than is possible in any other administrative unit in the known world. I love Canada. I love Saskatchewan. I believe we Canadians have the opportunity of the century to exhibit a world's renerating, administrative model in the greatest heritage of the age. I cannot forget, sir, that Great Britain bequeathed this to us, gave us our opportunity, absolutely free, a free land and freedom. I cannot forget that we have men of every nation, kindred and clime here now living in harmony, giving an exhibition of international peace right under the folds of this thousand-year-old flag. I believe, however, that we Empire citizens of this Canada cannot live as we might live if there were no India, no Africa, no Japan, or China. We cannot ignore the fact that Europe is what Europe is, that we have a mighty nation for a close neighbor, seething with problems which are testing the skill of her statesmen to the limit—that we are a part of a great Empire with a big job on our hands—that the seas are the world's highway, not any longer regarded as a barrier.

Government Ownership

I believe, sir, that government in our day is no joke. I believe in public ownership of such utilities as can properly be administered in the interest of all our people. I believe that Great Britain handed over to Canada the public domain with its increment in trust for her unborn millions. This province is entitled to control her own, at least to the extent the other provinces in the Dominion do.

I believe good roads in rural communities are as vital to the best development of the people as are the roads and sidewalks to the people of the city. I believe also city people will yet learn to prefer a well ordered, well fed, housed and clad rural life with beautiful homes, with a contented, well educated loyal people as an environment to a city, rather than to delight in the absolute neglect and bleeding process of extraction that the rural communities have been subjected to in past years. I believe in a government system of protection against the dreaded scourge of hail storms. I believe in the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company, its work, object and purpose with the fullest exercise of all its functions as set forth in its charter, more perhaps than many do who claim to be loyal to it.

Solution of Grain Blockade

I believe in seeking a solution for the grain blockade. I believe the resolution passed by the Grain Growers from year to year has in it the element of relief, viz., government ownership of the whole terminal storage system. I believe the best solution of the car shortage and other evils relevant to it, will be found in Dominion government ownership of the whole terminal elevator system and the extension of the system inland, so that adequate storage may be provided close to the grain fields and grain properly housed under government supervision, so that the farmer may deliver his grain, secure his money, the dealer have an opportunity, the banker secured, the transportation company have free access to move grain forward. Without restraint I believe this can be arranged with the government in Ot-

tawa and Saskatchewan, the elevator commission and the railway companies, in such a way as to give a working solution. The problem is more acute in Saskatchewan than in the other provinces. I believe it is a big question requiring skill and a sympathetic desire on the part of these parties to solve it. I believe in Reciprocity, but I do not believe it sufficient to solve the car shortage.

Cheaper Money for Settlers

I believe in a uniform implement contract with time payment adjusted to suit the needs of Saskatchewan. I believe in something being done to lower the rate of interest on money whereby the young and new settler may secure help when he most needs it.

I am opposed to every form of graft and extortion.

I believe in conserving to every individual the result of his own honest toil. I am opposed to idleness, laziness, extravagance and waste. I believe these are all ultimately a charge on those who work.

I believe in maintaining the effectiveness of the Mounted Police.

I believe the sacredness of home life is the bulwark of our national life.

I believe in maintaining inviolate a Sunday.

I believe in a readjustment of franchise qualifications. There are men who vote today who are not qualified, and there are good, well-educated women held in political bondage.

Court and School Amendments

I believe in a readjustment of jury-men's qualifications, method of selection and manner of calling farmers to act. Many farmers are forced from home at great expense right in seeding and threshing time. I believe in a radical alteration.

I believe it is a foul blot on our administration that a woman should be forced to testify before a courtful of men with every other woman removed, regarding all the brutal, beastly details of attack by some brute in human form who has robbed her by force of her chastity. I believe it would be more just to have a jury of women in such cases. I believe fathers and brothers will yet emancipate mothers, sisters and wives.

I believe in amendments in the school ordinance to make workable consolidated graded schools in rural municipalities.

Railway Act Changes

I believe in amendments to the Railway Act to make it more difficult for railway companies to evade liability for stock killed, fire started by their engines and general damage claims.

I believe greater care should be exercised before destroying settlers' horses for glanders with adequate compensation.

I believe strife is a law of life—difficult to understand. I believe in organization for defence. I do not believe everything is as it should be. There are better things to come. I believe while weeds and vices come unaided, that which is best must be cultivated, protected and guarded. To be forewarned is to be forearmed. To be well armed is to ensure security. I believe this will be so, so long as strife is a law of life and competition is considered the life of trade; I believe co-operation will solve many difficulties. I believe in widening the area and spirit of co-operation. I believe in higher education for farmers' sons and daughters.

I believe the British navy a necessity in our present age as a conservator and preserver of that which is best. I believe in the American navy for the same reason. I believe in international federation to prohibit war and establish a reign of peace.

Free Trade the Ideal

I believe in the British preferential tariff being increased until there are no trade barriers.

I believe in free trading relationships with any who will trade free with us, but I do not believe in letting anyone

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

Are In a Class By Themselves

They cost but a little more than the cheapest, while they save twice as much and last five times as long as other separators.



They save their cost every six months over gravity setting systems and every year over other separators, while they may be bought for cash or on such liberal terms that they will actually pay for themselves.

Every assertion thus briefly made is subject to demonstrative proof to your own satisfaction by the nearest DE LAVAL local agent, or by your writing to the Company direct.

Why then, in the name of simple common sense, should anyone who has use for a Cream

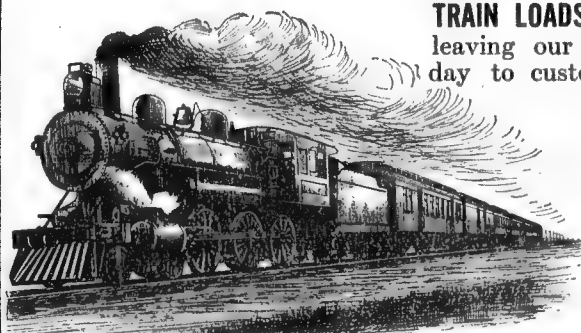
Separator go without one, buy other than a DE LAVAL, or continue the use of an inferior separator?

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

14 PRINCESS STREET
WINNIPEG

173 WILLIAM STREET
MONTREAL

GROCERIES



TRAIN LOADS of Groceries are leaving our warehouses every day to customers in Western

Canada. If you are not one of those send us a trial order. Our Goods are guaranteed. Money refunded if not satisfactory. 38 PAGE CATALOGUE, with exceptional

FREIGHT-CHARGES-PAID OFFER, free on application. CALL and have a talk with us at our exhibit in the North hall at the Winnipeg Exhibition, July 10th to 20th, bring your order along, or leave it at our store, a Belt Line or Logan Ave. West Car passes the door every few minutes.

DUNGAN & HUNTER

Mail Order Grocers, Desk B, 543 Logan Avenue

Fire and Hail Insurance Written

THE CANADA NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE: SASKATOON, SASK.

Authorized Capital - - - \$500,000.00

(FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT)

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

E. J. MIELICKE, Esq., President
SASKATOON, SASK.

C. W. BOLTON, Manager
SASKATOON, SASK.

keep all their own and take ours too. I believe in ultimate free trade with all nations of the earth and the establishment of a confederated brotherhood wide enough to embrace the world, but I believe in training our rivals to the ideals, not doing away with our means of defence.

I believe in freedom of speech and pen. I believe in moderation in both, and that due consideration should be given to the opinions and best thoughts of minorities.

I believe in the extermination of vice and vice-breeders.

I believe in what shall be proved to be best for all the people. Simply, I believe in justice and will work for its establishment.

I believe that in the administration of a government of the people, by the people, for the people, there is a time when the heat of the partizan should be replaced by the loyal patriotism of the citizen. That is why I am out as an Independent candidate. I solicit the vote and influence and co-operation of all who believe approximately as I do.

Yours truly,
FRED. W. GREEN.

NOTICE

Eagle Combined Grain Growers' PICNIC will be held at MILETZ CROSSING, 32-37-10, on FRIDAY, JULY 19th. All Grain Growers Welcome

THE STEWART SHEAF LOADER

will be on exhibition at the WINNIPEG FAIR, JULY 10th-20th

Every Thresherman and Farmer should make a point to see the STEWART SHEAF LOADER. It saves GRAIN to the FARMER and LABOR and worry to the THRESHERMAN. It has stood the test during the harvest of 1911 and the Spring of 1912, and has given entire satisfaction to every purchaser.

READ WHAT SATISFIED CUSTOMERS SAY

Indian Head, Sask.
April 15, 1912

"We have your Stewart Sheaf Loader purchased this spring and am very much pleased with it and think it a great success."

Pense, J.H. Francis.
Sask., May 20, 1912

"Re your stook loader bought from you this spring. I may say that I am highly pleased with it. I used it on oats that stood out all winter and kept a 36X60 separator going at full speed with 4 bundle wagons, your loader does better work than field pitchers and in my opinion will pay for itself every year that I use it. I wish you every success as I think this will solve to a large extent the labor problem of the West."

J. A. Coe.



THE STEWART SHEAF LOADER AT WORK NEAR ROSSER, MAN., 1911 CROP

Rideau Hall Farm,
Sedley, Sask.,
April 22, 1912.

"The Stewart Sheaf Loader I have used this spring is certainly all you claim for it. The way it handled the field of oats which were in the stook all winter was a marvel. It was pretty to see it handle the wheat, but it caps the climax in flax, picking it up and leaving not a straw."

It is built strong enough for any work and is not too heavy for 4 horses and saves \$33.00 a day in wages alone not counting horses' feed and board for men."

G. W. Stewart.

If interested write the STEWART SHEAF LOADER for booklet of testimonials and DO NOT FAIL to see the LOADER at the FAIR

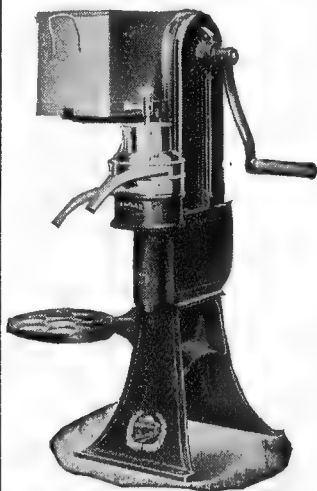
STEWART SHEAF LOADER CO., Ltd.

Factory: Union Ave.

WINNIPEG

Office: 804 Trust & Loan Building

Has The Most Undercut Bowl



Before purchasing a separator, look at the bowl. A long top-heavy bowl gets out of balance, makes the separator heavier to turn, and wears out faster. But a short undercut bowl like the STANDARD'S, stays in balance, runs easier, and reduces wear to almost nothing.

The STANDARD'S Bowl in fact is the most undercut separator bowl made. The bearing which supports the bowl is above the centre of gravity in the bowl. This means that it will balance perfectly. It cannot wobble out of balance like top-heavy bowls. Bent spindles and other accidents are frequent occurrences with top-heavy bowls.

The easy-running, centre-balanced, accident-proof bowl is only one of the many features that combine to make the STANDARD "The World's Greatest Separator." The others are explained fully in our booklet. Send for a copy.

The Renfrew Machinery Co. Limited

ENDERTON BLOCK WINNIPEG, MAN.

Warm House No Plaster

USE

Comfort Felt.

TRADE MARK REGISTERED.

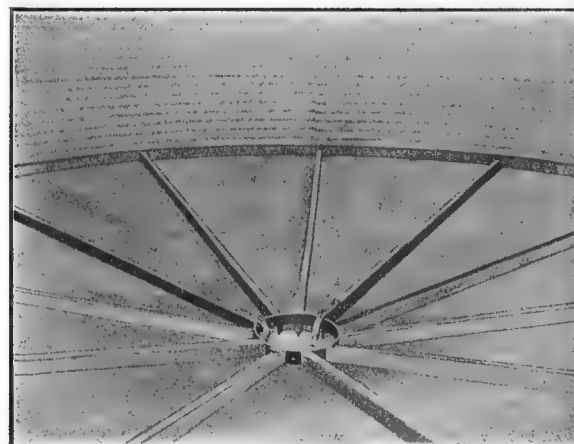
Costs 75 per cent Less No Expensive Labor

Write for Free Sample and Full Information to

FRED J. C. COX & CO., Sole Manufacturers

Head Office, Travellers' Building, Winnipeg, Man.

The One Granary With Perfect Roof



The roof is heavily braced on the inside with Wooden Rafters. Will carry any weight and cannot be blown down.

A heavy Wooden Rim runs around the inside of Granary at top and bottom.

Other features that place this Granary in a class by itself; Steel Floor; Big Double Door (Inner and Outer); Only eight foot high no matter what size; only two sections high;—very little bolting to put together; Flax Proof; Vermin Proof; Storm Proof.

"If a better Granary could be made we would make it"

Winnipeg Steel Granary and Culvert Co., Limited

FACTORIES: ST. BONIFACE AND REGINA
HEAD OFFICE: ARCHIBALD ST., ST. BONIFACE, MAN.


R. O. BENELL
 DESIGNER and BUILDER
 of
GRAIN ELEVATORS
 Plans and Specifications
 Submitted
 Correspondence Solicited
 513 GRAIN EXCHANGE, CALGARY
 ALBERTA

A TREATISE on the Horse— FREE!

We offer you free this book that tells you all about horse diseases and how to cure them. Call for it at your local druggist or write us.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

is invaluable. It cures Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone or any other lameness, quickly and safely at small expense. Read what Leo Oadigan, of Ennisville, Ont., says: "I used your Spavin Cure on a horse that had Ringbone, and it cured him in four weeks, time".

And Mr. Frank French, of Mancha, Que., writes: "Please send me your valuable Treatise on the Horse. I have used three bottles of your Spavin Cure this season with great success and find it a sure cure for Spavin, Splints and all kinds of sores on horses."

Kendall's Spavin Cure is sold at the uniform price of \$1.00 a bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5.00. If you cannot get it or our free book at your local druggist, write us.

KENDALL'S HORSE INSURANCE

DR. H. J. KENDALL COMPANY
 68 Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.

BUY COAL Direct from Mines at Wholesale Prices on Co-operative Plan

—WRITE—

**WM. E. CLARK, 66 King Street
WINNIPEG MANITOBA**

THRESHERS' ACCOUNT BOOK

Every thresherman should have an account book that will show him his profit and loss every day. This book is easy to keep and gives the standing every night. The threshing account may be handed to the farmer two minutes after the last sheaf has passed through the machine. Supplies to laborers are kept in a systematic form always ready to be deducted from the wages account. There can be no "leakholes." The Threshers' Account Book contains:

- 2 Sheets Time Book for "Names," etc.
- 10 Sheets week's Record Forms.
- 20 Account Forms.
- 20 Duplicates of Accounts.
- 2 Sheets summary of Gains and Losses.
- 4 Sheets Laborers' Petty Ledger.
- 2 Sheets Standard Journal.
- 2 Sheets Standard Ledger.
- 62 Sheets of Labor-Saving Records

The book is bound in stiff board, covered with leatherette, having projecting edges, a book constructed to stand rough usage. Size of book 8 3/4 x 11 1/4. Price \$1.00 postpaid.

**BOOK DEPARTMENT,
GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,
WINNIPEG.**

Question Drawer

Questions on all matters affecting the interests of Western farmers will be answered in this column, provided they are of general interest to our readers. To answer all the questions sent in would take a large amount of space and occupy a great portion of the time of The Guide staff. Enquirers should write on one side of the paper only and must give their full name, not necessarily for publication.

HAIL INSURANCE

Ques.—Please tell us through the columns of our paper what the Saskatchewan Government has done or intends to do in the matter of Hail Insurance this summer and oblige the public.—G. H.

Ans.—Full information with regard to the Hail Insurance Act passed by the Saskatchewan government at the last session was contained in an article which appeared in The Guide of May 1 last.

MAY CLOSE TRAIL

Ques.—Could you tell me if a road which has been used through my farm for several years can be closed, or after a certain number of years can my neighbors compel me to leave it open?—J. S.

Ans.—You can close the road.

POINTS FOR CO-OPERATORS

DON'T pay a high rent for store.

DON'T buy expensive fixtures.

DON'T imitate the other storekeepers in your town.

DON'T credit if it can be avoided.

DON'T solicit any more than necessary.

DON'T deliver to districts only on regular delivery days.

DON'T use a cent of the workingmen's money on needless expense.

DON'T expect to have the most showy store in town, for it's your business to get goods from producer to consumer at LEAST possible expense.

DON'T neglect your regular monthly or quarterly meetings for educational purposes.

DON'T use trading stamps. Explain to the wives of the workers that they cost money and are only an advertising humbug.

DON'T sell to your class an article in a package with fine label that you can duplicate in bulk for half.

DON'T let your people buy a small package when you can furnish a larger package at much cheaper rate.

DON'T buy the high-priced scales because a salesman tells you they save you money, for no money is saved except by giving short weight and then it's stolen. Get good, plain serviceable scales.

DON'T buy a high-priced cash register, thinking it is a sure safety against fraud, for there is no such register on earth. Registers and scales make servants poor.

DON'T think that a great show is what you want. You are not there to sell goods. You are there to fill orders and the GOODS, not the show, is for your people.

DON'T let anybody say anything about the appearance of your store, except that it's the cleanest store in town.

DON'T let salesmen sell you anything you don't need.

DON'T buy anything that you will be very slow in disposing of.

DON'T be mistaken on this point, and that is this, that it is the workingman's wife that needs the most education on the co-operative, and your regular meeting and sociables will be necessary for this.

DON'T put in more than one line at first, whether it be groceries, bakery or clothing, etc. Become master of that first, before you add the next.

DON'T fail to have your stock fully insured.

DON'T fail to get one of the brightest of the working class for your manager, whose heart is in the work, and one you can absolutely trust.

DON'T have a cent of waste. Use economy everywhere, and only in one thing be known to be far above the average, and that is in the wages you pay your clerks and help.—Co-operation.

Life in all its various phases is made up of receiving and bestowing, and he who fancies he can do without either loses more than half of life's power and happiness.

BIG POWER ENGINES AT LOW POWER PRICES

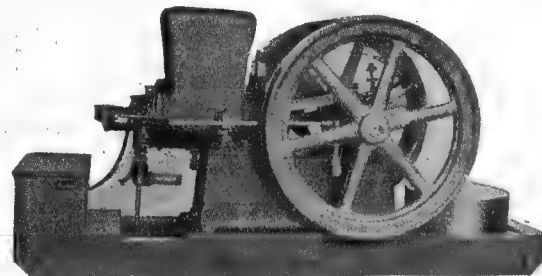
Strength, Simplicity and Durability

MR. FARMER, your requirements demand an article abreast of the times—our engine illustrated here represents a general utility engine of the highest mechanical perfection. You want an engine of the highest efficiency, simple in construction, dependable for power, economical in consumption of gasoline, perfect in materials and workmanship, trouble-proof in its care and durable for long service. It is just such admirable features that we have to offer you in our Gasoline Engine, and at a price far below every other standard make of engine worthy of consideration. Be your own agent and buy direct and save the middlemen's profits, which will buy you a wood saw, grain grinder and belting extra; all for the price they ask you for an engine. You can use one of these engines for thirty days at your own work to test it to your entire satisfaction; if it is not all we claim it to be, you do not have to keep it.

1 1/2 H.P.
\$42.50

2 1/4 H.P.
\$57.50

3 H.P.
\$90.00



4 1/2 H.P.
\$127.50

6 H.P.
\$185.00

7 H.P.
\$200.00

8 H.P.
\$240.00

We can supply any Size up to 30 h.p.

An Honest Engine That Backs Up The Very Strongest Claims

C. S. JUDSON CO., Winnipeg, Man.

High View, Sask., June 11, 1912.

Dear Sirs:—I am well pleased with my 6 H.P. engine, and have saved over \$100.00 more than if I had bought other kinds that are no better. Yours truly,

DONALD MURRAY.

C. S. JUDSON CO., Winnipeg, Man.

Togo, Sask., May 31, 1912.


Gentlemen:—I must say that your engine is a dandy for a four and one-half horse power. It has more than satisfied my expectation. My engine runs a 26 in. saw just right and has plenty of power for a 7 in. plate grinder. Yours respectfully,

SOLOMON FURTNEY.

Send today for our Catalog—It is Free. In it we give you full specifications, such as the Bore, Stroke, R.P.M., and every detail showing manufacture from the pig iron to the finished product.

C. S. JUDSON CO., 150 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.

Standard Wire Fence



Before.

In the "Standard" Wire Fence, you get the durability that comes with strength. Made of all No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, well galvanized—which means no rust and long wear.


"The Tie That Binds" hooks on the running wire and locks smooth on both sides.

Then—there's the Standard Steel Fence Posts that hold the wires without staples—won't rot and are very durable.

We make a specialty of Galvanized Gates, too.

Our new books are chock full of fence facts. Write for free copies and sample lock.

The Standard Wire Fence Co. of Woodstock, Limited
 Woodstock, Ont. Brandon, Man.

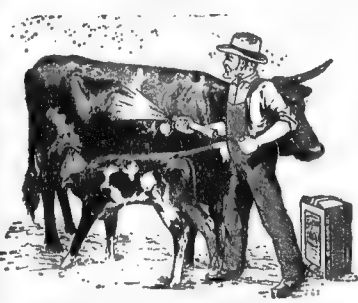


After.

RID YOUR CATTLE OF THE FLY PEST

With the warm summer days come the yearly torture of domestic animals by flies, mosquitoes and other insects; prevent this useless suffering by buying

COW COMFORT



an inoffensive yet powerful liquid preparation that will rid your animals of the flies that swarm about them; destroys lice, ticks, fleas; cures skin diseases, scabs, tetters, etc.; cleans, disinfects and removes offensive odors.

You know that animals cannot be healthy when devoured by insects; you know how quickly hogs decline in weight when they are troubled with vermin; by preventing suffering to your cattle you not only perform an act of humanitarianism, but assure perfect health to your animals and profit by it in the end.

Sold in gallon cans at \$2.00 each, but as the contents of a can is to be diluted in four gallons of water, it makes the price really 40 cents a gallon.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR SENT FREE UPON REQUEST.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

SPECIAL "SAPHO" SPRAYER \$0.50

The Sapho Manufacturing Company Ltd.

Formerly Sanguinet St.

586 HENRI JULIEN AVE., MONTREAL

Canadian Industrial Exhibition



THE MOTOR COMPETITION

At the Canadian Industrial Exhibition is an event of tremendous importance and world-wide interest. It is a symbol of Western Canada's pre-eminence as a grain-growing centre, Winnipeg's pre-eminence over every other city in the world as a grain market and a distributing centre for agricultural machinery.

The Greatest Year of the West's Great Fair

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT—The Boy Scouts of Canada, and a Great Review of the Boy Scouts by H.R.H. the Chief Scout for Canada

\$30,000 RACE PROGRAM

\$40,000 in GENERAL PRIZES

AEROPLANE RACES DAILY between two perfect examples of Flying Machines, the Monoplane and the Biplane

BLUE RIBBON HORSE SHOW

POULTRY SHOW

GREAT LIVE-STOCK PARADE

THE GREATEST HIPPODROMIC PERFORMANCE the Exhibition has yet given

THE ELABORATE HISTORIC PAGEANT of Lord Selkirk's settlement on the Red River

and the development of the greater city, Winnipeg

GREAT FIRE-WORK DISPLAY Every Night

CONSTANT ENTERTAINMENT — HUGE ATTRACTIONS. Special engagement of The "Royal Besses O' Th' Barn" Band, coming direct from Europe for the 1912 Exhibition

TEN GREAT DAYS
NINE GALA NIGHTS

WINNIPEG, JULY 10-20

EXCURSIONS FROM EVERYWHERE

EXHIBITION VISITORS!

We would like to have every visitor to the city call and see our exhibit of Pianos and Player Pianos, by far the most worthy and most beautiful instruments ever brought into Western Canada. These new instruments will be shown in the Main Building, next stand to Eaton's, and will be well worth going miles to see.

As is customary with us, we give Special Discounts during Exhibition Week. High Grade Standard Pianos at \$285, \$300, \$350, \$400, \$450, etc., on Easy Terms, three years to pay if desired.

YOUR CHANCE FOR A SLIGHTLY USED PIANO

If you ever thought of buying a slightly used Piano here is your chance. Read the detailed description of these Pianos and Player Pianos we give below; take particular notice of the prices and terms of sale.

TERMS OF PAYMENT: Under \$200, \$10 Cash, \$5 to \$7 per Month; Over \$200, \$15 Cash, \$8 to \$10 per Month.

UPRIGHT PIANOS and PLAYER PIANOS

A small Upright Piano, just the thing for a beginner.

Nice tone **\$85**

DOMINION—7 Octave Upright Piano, by the Dominion Co., Bowmanville, in mahogany case, small size, plain but attractive in design, has Boston fall board, ivory and ebony keys, three pedals with mandolin attachment. Is just like new. Sale price **\$190**

BELL—7¼ Octave Upright Piano, in mahogany case, with full length music desk and plain polished panels; has double repeating action, three pedals, with muffler or practice attachment. Sale price **\$198**

NEWCOMBE—7 1-3 Octave Cabinet Grand Upright Piano. Is in attractive figured walnut case, with full length panels and music desk, three pedals, ivory and ebony keys, etc. Sale price **\$215**

HEINTZMAN—7 1-3 Octave Cabinet Grand Upright Piano, in rich dark walnut case, with full length figured panels, Boston fall board, three pedals, ivory and ebony keys, etc. Sale price **\$228**

KARN—7 1-3 Octave Cabinet Grand Upright Piano, by D. W. Karn & Co., Woodstock; is in figured walnut case, with plain polished panels; has full metal frame, Wessell, Nickel & Gross action, ivory and ebony keys, etc. Sale price **\$235**

MENDELSSOHN—7 1-3 Octave Upright Piano, by the Mendelssohn Co., Toronto, in handsome double veneered mahogany case of new design with full length polished panels, three pedals, muffler attachment, etc.; used less than a year; cannot be told from new. Sale price **\$243**

GERHARD HEINTZMAN—7 1-3 Octave Upright Piano, by Gerhard Heintzman Co., Toronto, in dark mahogany case, with plain polished panels, full length music desk, ivory and ebony keys. A piano which has been received in exchange for a player piano, and has had very little use and is in good order. Sale price **\$263**

SHERLOCK—7 1-3 Octave Upright Piano, Louis style, with plain polished panels. This piano has been received in exchange for a Gourlay Angelus; is a splendid toned piano and is in perfect order. Sale price **\$275**

GOURLAY—7 1-3 Octave Cabinet Grand Upright Piano in rich figured mahogany case, simple and attractive in design, with plain panels, Boston fall board, three pedals, etc. The piano has had very little use, and is just like new. Sale price **\$305**

BOUDOIR PLAYER—Mahogany case, in use a short time only. Regular price \$600. Sale price **\$385**

AUTO PIANO PLAYER—This is a sample instrument and a splendid Player. Fine Spanish mahogany case. Regular price \$850. Sale price **\$485**

GOURLAY ANGELUS PLAYER—Grand Piano Scale, could be sold for new. Exceptionally fine player, including stool and music. Regular price \$950. Sale price **\$650**

TWO PIANOLAS—Fit any piano. Each **\$90**

Manitoba Hall,
Next Fairweather's

WINNIPEG PIANO CO. 295
PORTAGE AVE.
WINNIPEG.

SIXTH YEAR

of **FARMERS' COMPANY**

GREATEST IN HISTORY

The 6th business year of The Grain Growers' Grain company will close on June 30. This has been probably the most successful year the Farmers' Company has ever experienced.

28,000,000 Bushels Handled

By the end of June the total receipts of grain for the year will be about 28,000,000 bushels, or 10 millions in excess of any other year in the Company's history.

The Farmers' Company is Here to Stay!

When The Grain Growers' Grain company started, its enemies predicted failure. Every year is showing how far they were wrong. The danger point is far passed and the Farmers' Company stands to-day among the strongest companies in the Dominion.

Large Profits Earned and Millions Saved to Western Farmers

The earnings of the company for the past year have far exceeded anything in previous years. All the profits which this Company has made have gone back to the farmers as dividends on their stock, or have been spent in the farmers' interests, helping their organizations, improving market conditions, and fighting their battles. Prices of grain have improved and as a result the farmers have reaped the gain.

Where do the Profits Come From?

From the 1 cent commission which you have always had to pay for having your grain handled. Had the farmers not gone into the business themselves these thousands of dollars of profits would have gone into other pockets; the farmers' organization could not have been strengthened, and market conditions would never have improved.

Grain Growers!

It is you who have built up this Company and it is you who must still support it. There are two ways in which you can do it.

- (1) By shipping every load of your grain to it.
- (2) By investing your money in its stock.

A new business year is ahead of us. Will you help us make it the greatest year yet?

THE

Grain Growers' Grain Company Ltd.

WINNIPEG - CANADA

"Cushman" Binder and General Purpose Engine

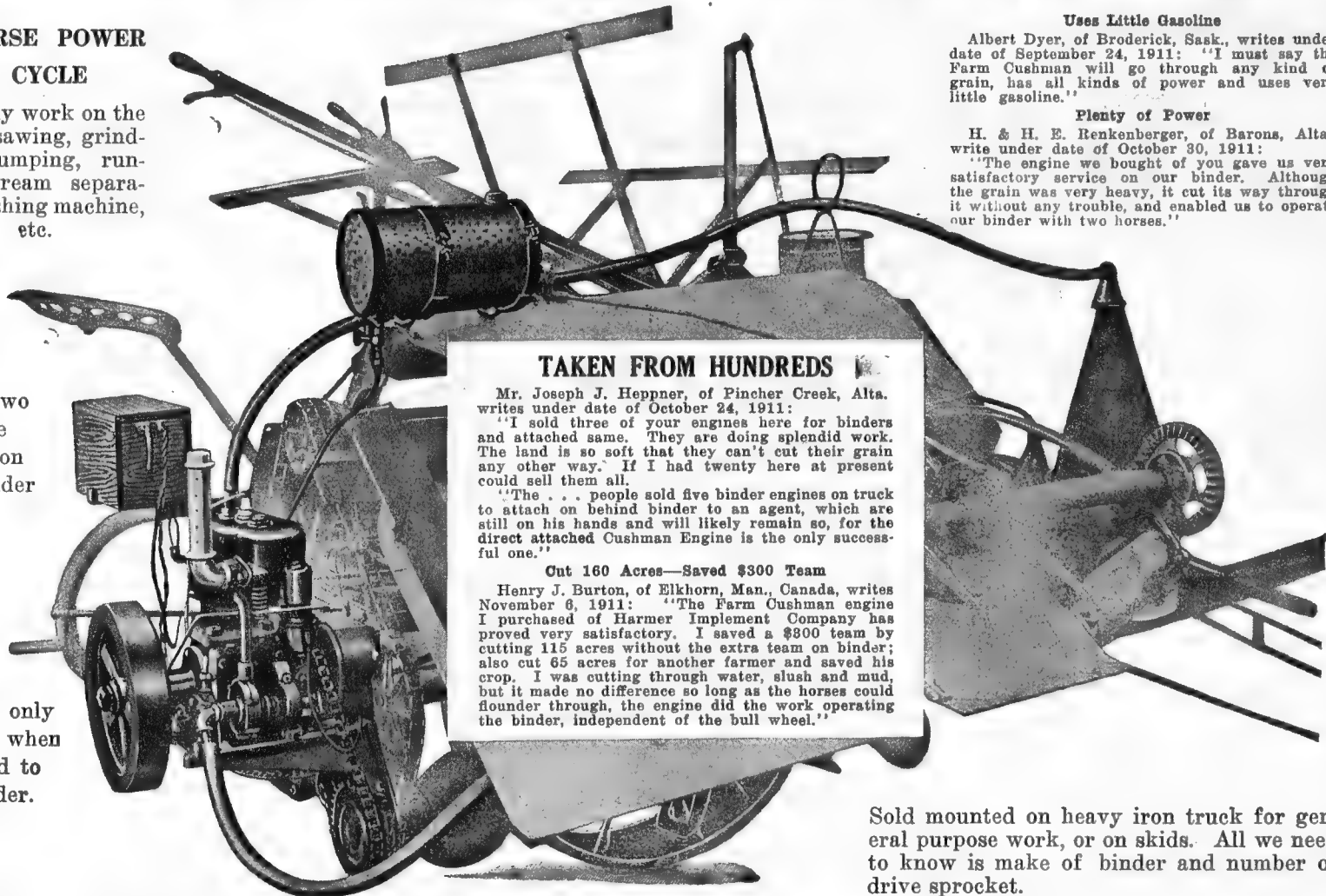
4 HORSE POWER

4 CYCLE

does any work on the farm; sawing, grinding, pumping, running cream separator, washing machine, etc.

Saves two to three horses on the binder

Weights only 190 lbs. when attached to the binder.



Uses Little Gasoline

Albert Dyer, of Broderick, Sask., writes under date of September 24, 1911: "I must say the Farm Cushman will go through any kind of grain, has all kinds of power and uses very little gasoline."

Plenty of Power

H. & H. E. Renkenberger, of Barons, Alta., write under date of October 30, 1911: "The engine we bought of you gave us very satisfactory service on our binder. Although the grain was very heavy, it cut its way through it without any trouble, and enabled us to operate our binder with two horses."

TAKEN FROM HUNDREDS

Mr. Joseph J. Heppner, of Pincher Creek, Alta., writes under date of October 24, 1911: "I sold three of your engines here for binders and attached same. They are doing splendid work. The land is so soft that they can't cut their grain any other way. If I had twenty here at present could sell them all." "The . . . people sold five binder engines on truck to attach on behind binder to an agent, which are still on his hands and will likely remain so, for the direct attached Cushman Engine is the only successful one."

Cut 160 Acres—Saved \$300 Team

Henry J. Burton, of Elkhorn, Man., Canada, writes November 6, 1911: "The Farm Cushman engine I purchased of Harmer Implement Company has proved very satisfactory. I saved a \$300 team by cutting 115 acres without the extra team on binder; also cut 65 acres for another farmer and saved his crop. I was cutting through water, slush and mud, but it made no difference so long as the horses could flounder through, the engine did the work operating the binder, independent of the bull wheel."

Sold mounted on heavy iron truck for general purpose work, or on skids. All we need to know is make of binder and number of drive sprocket.

DRIVES MACHINERY OF ANY BINDER IN HEAVY GRAIN; HORSES MERELY PULL BINDER

Direct Attached with direct chain drive, the "Farm Cushman" saves one team and will cut from 5 to 10 acres more per day on top of this saving in horse flesh. Indispensable in wet or soft ground where bull-wheel cuts or slips. Saves all the grain. A screen cooling tank on tongue balances engine and allows full power by this forced water-cooling system all day without overheating. Every detail perfected. No expert or blacksmith needed.

THE FINAL CURE FOR WET SEASON TROUBLE AND DELAY

Write for full details and ask us about the little "IRON HIRED MAN"—the Farm Cushman All Purpose Engine. Lightest and The Very Best Engine Built for the Farmer

CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS
Lincoln, Neb.

HARMER IMPLEMENT CO.

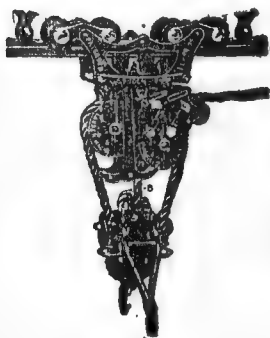
WESTERN DISTRIBUTORS

WINNIPEG

YOU SHOULD SEE OUR EXHIBIT

At Winnipeg, Brandon or Calgary Fairs

WE ARE EXHIBITING



Louden's Perfect Barn and Stable Equipments

If you have stock of any kind on your farm it will pay you to examine our Steel Stalls and Stanchions, Litter Carriers, Hay Carriers, Cow Bowls, Stackers, etc., etc.

LOUDEN'S GOODS are designed and built for service. They make stock raising or dairying both pleasant and profitable. Keep

down expenses by doing away with unnecessary help, and keep your stock in good health by permitting a free circulation of light and air. Do not make your stables dark and unsanitary by using old style wooden stalls and partitions.

LOUDEN'S STEEL STALL is the strongest, neatest, most sanitary and durable stall made. Don't fail to see the actual goods at our exhibit and ask us to give you an estimate. If impossible to see our exhibit, ask for our free catalogue. A card brings it.

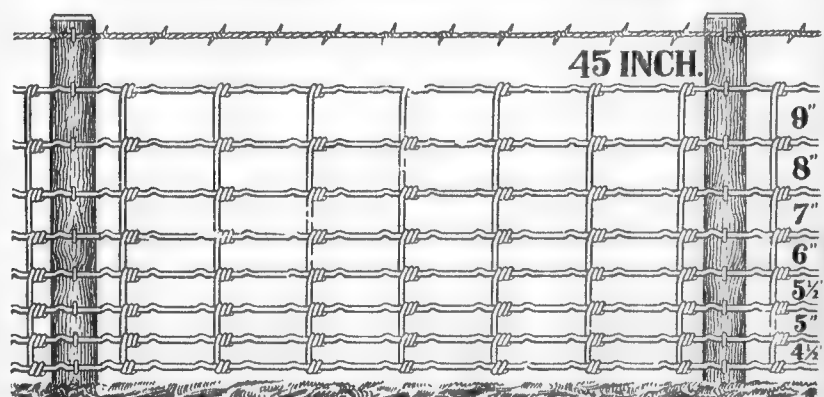
Louden Hardware Specialty Co.

515 MARTIN AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

FARM FENCE AT FACTORY PRICES

MADE IN ALL SIZES

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, etc.



Cut out the middlemen and buy direct. We have no agents and can sell at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES. The hinged joints and tension curve are structural features not duplicated in any other makes. The HINGED JOINT forms the connection of the upright or stay wires with the main strand or bar, making the most substantial and flexible union mechanically possible. The TENSION CURVE is not merely a bend but a triple tension curve properly and permanently set in the steel wire. Rust-proof, weather-proof and stock-proof. Will last a lifetime and is easily erected with THE U. S. AUTOMATIC STRETCHER, which we recommend and can supply. Write for Price List. Also send for OUR BIG HARDWARE AND HARNESS CATALOGUES.

McGAVIN - LENNOX CO., LIMITED

Dept. M, 103 Osborne Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Farmers' Market Place

Conducted for those who Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

FARM LANDS

A NICE SECTION OF LAND WANTED, AND a few choice quarters. Will trade imported or American bred registered stallions, mares and jacks for a nice section of land in Saskatchewan or Alberta. Will also trade same kind of stock for a few choice quarters of land in the same province not too far north. I would like to trade stock for a section of heavy timber in British Columbia. Would prefer land unincumbered. W. L. DeClow, Cedar Rapids, Ia. 87-1f

FOR SALE OR TRADE—QUARTER SECTION in Saskatchewan, 12 miles east of Humboldt and 7 miles south of Carmel on Canadian Northern, \$1,000 worth of frame buildings, 2 wells, 35 acres broke, all can be broken, black loam soil, adjoining farm sold for \$25 per acre; price \$3,000; any terms to suit purchaser. For further information write Clifford C. Mitchell, P.O. Box 2, Edmonton, Alta. 87-18

QUARTER SECTION FOR SALE, OLAY loam, heavy clay subsoil; 90 acres under cultivation; 2,500 trees in good growing condition; frame granary, 18x12, shingle roof; no hail or frozen wheat in eight years' farming, two miles from post office, five miles from Webster and ten from Radville on C.N.R.; \$18 per acre, half cash. Full particulars from Arthur O. Stratton, Clearfield P.O., Sask. 45-6

FOR SALE—HALF SECTION OF LAND, five miles north of Innisfree, Alta.; good soil, good water and well located; 120 acres in cultivation; good buildings and fences. Apply to L. T. Nobes, Innisfree P.O., Alberta. 48-6

DANGERFIELD & DOOLITTLE, 604 McINTYRE Block. Phone Main 4229.

THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES close to Arnaud, Manitoba, 48 miles from Winnipeg; new house and barn; 235 acres under cultivation. Price \$30 per acre; terms arranged.

THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES at Meadow Lea, Manitoba; about 80 miles from Winnipeg; nine-roomed house, good outbuildings, good water. Price \$25 per acre.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES, 17 miles from Winnipeg; good land, close to station. Price \$40 per acre; terms arranged.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES, Balmoral district; good house and barn; 60 acres under cultivation. Price \$25 per acre.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES, near Kelso, Sask., all open prairie, 70 acres under cultivation. Price \$20 per acre; terms, \$500 cash; balance arranged.

FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY ACRES, Prairie Grove, Manitoba, only 11 miles from Winnipeg; mostly all under cultivation; choice land. Price \$60 per acre, on easy terms.

TWO THOUSAND, EIGHT HUNDRED AND eighty acres, Davidson district, Sask.; all steam plow land. Price \$15.50 per acre; terms easy.

ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND eighty-four acres near Kerrobert, Sask.; steam plow land. Price \$20 per acre; terms easy.

TEN THOUSAND ACRES IMPROVED farm; all open prairie, and good steam plow land. Price, including equipment, \$22.50 per acre. Splendid new buildings; enquire.

DANGERFIELD & DOOLITTLE, 604 McINTYRE Block. Phone Main 4229. 48-2

FOR SALE—QUARTER SECTION, TWELVE miles north of Lloydminster, Sask.; 42 acres cultivated; house, well, 20 acres fenced; connected by telephone; \$1,250; \$750 cash. Posthuma, Wenatchee, Wash. 48-2

TO C. JOSE A BUSINESS—SECTION FINEST Saskatoche an land near railroad and American border; 420 acres in crop; deep well, finest water; make best cash offer. F. O. Hayward, Vinton, Iowa, U.S.A. 48-6

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Count each number and initial as a full word, as for example the following: "J. F. Brown, \$1.00," contains seven words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at same rate. All advertisements will be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

Address all Letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

FARM LANDS

SASKATCHEWAN—GREAT OPPORTUNITIES; land rapidly advancing; farmers becoming wealthy. Inside land prices. Reliable information. Names of homeseekers wanted. H. Butcher, Punnichy, Sask.

WINIFRED, ALTA.—WE HAVE FOR SALE a half section of first class land six miles from Winifred. All can be steam plowed. Write for price. Voorheis & Lewis, 409-11, Nanton Building, Winnipeg, Man. 82-8

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—GOOD TEN- acre fruit lot near Summerland, about six acres planted; young bearing orchard; all irrigated, good drive, well, good house. Apply Box 52, Summerland, B.C. 46-6

WHY FARM AT A LOSS?—WE HAVE farms near Winnipeg where crops never fail, at twelve to fifty dollars per acre, where freight rates are low and there is a ready cash market for all dairy and farm products. Enquire. Pioneer Land Co., 304 McIntyre Block. 48-13

IF YOU WISH TO BUY OR SELL A FARM write to John L. Watson Land Co., farm land specialists, Winnipeg, Man. 84-1f

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE OR TRADE—ONE FOX TYPE- writer, one Norris safe, three Edison phonographs, these goods all new; will sell cheap or trade for stock, poultry or hogs. Write for particulars. C. O. Williams, Webb, Sask. 47-3

WE CAN SELL YOUR GRAIN. SEND US samples or state grade and we will make you cash offer by wire or sell for you in British Columbia on commission. We refer you to the Royal Bank of Canada here. Grain Growers' B. C. Agency, Ltd., New Westminster, B.C. 46-1f

FARMERS AND STEAM PLOWMEN—BUY the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton. (Mine run, \$2.00), f.o.b. Balfair. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 84-1f

FENCE POSTS IN CARLOTS. FOR PARTI- culars and prices f.o.b. your station write C. May, Malakwa, B.C. 45-6

READ THIS!—I AM PREPARED TO AP- point water for well purposes; charge for success, no advances. A. E. Pereny, Wakaw P. O., Sask. 46-3

MRS. E. COATES COLEMAN, SPECIALIST—Electrolysis for removal of superfluous hair, moles, warts and birthmarks; static electricity for nervousness, etc. Facial massage and scalp treatment. Call for booklet. Phone Main 996, 224 Smith street. 46-1f

TELEPHONE POLES WANTED!—20 AND 25 ft. length, 5 inches small end; cedar or tamarac; quote prices, f.o.b. Swallow. Swallow Telephone, Swallow, Alta.

CATTLE

PURE BRED HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE, two years old now, from good milking stock; also Holstein bull calf, three months' old. Apply R. K. Smith, Oak Lake, Man. 46-4

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles.—J. E. Marple, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

HOLSTEIN—YOUNG BULLS, READY FOR service; also cows and heifers. J. O. Drewry, The Glen Ranch, Cowley, Alta. 45-26

W. J. McCOMB, BERESFORD, MAN.—IM- porter and breeder of Red Polled cattle; the farmer's cow; stock for sale. 89-13

BROWNE BROS., NEWDOERF, SASK.— Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

RED POLLED CATTLE—FOUR YOUNG bulls for sale, also females. Clendenning Bros., Harding, Man. 47-26

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

POULTRY

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$2.00 PER fifteen; \$5.00 per fifty; \$8.00 per hundred. J. E. Marple, Hartney, Man. 86-13

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SALE, \$1.00 per setting of fifteen. T. E. Helem, Medora, Man. 87-13

BLACK ORPINGTON, PRIZE WINNERS—Eggs and birds for sale. W. W. Douglas, Glenboro, Man. 89-26

BUFF ORPINGTON FOWLS, SETTINGS OF eggs, \$1.50 per fifteen. Day-old chicks, 20c apiece. Vivian T. N. Pellett, Card-Fields, Semans (G.T.P.), Sask.

BUTTER AND EGGS

BUTTER—EGGS—WANTED. WE PAY TOP prices. Remittance by express order day following receipt of shipment. Mark name and address plainly on each package. Advise shipment by mail. Reference: Standard Bank, Simpson Produce Company, Winnipeg, Man. 1f

BARRISTERS

ADOLPH & BLAKE—BARRISTERS, SOLI- citors, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc., etc. Money to loan. Brandon, Man. 84-1f

HORSES

REGISTERED OLYDESDALES—ORDERS taken for foals at weaning. Registered Shorthorns, some nice young bulls on hand. Registered Yorkshires, six litters. J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man.

FOR SALE—ONE OLYDESDALE STAL- lion, Victor Baron, by "Bulwark" by "Baron's Pride," rising four years. Price reasonable. R. A. McGill, Homewood, Man.

OLYDESDALE STALLION FOR SALE— Imported. R. G. Ward, Welwyn, Sask. 85-26

U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN., breeders of Clydesdales. Stock for sale.

SWINE

WA-WA-DELL FARM—BERKSHIRES; LIT- ters from two Ontario-bred, unbeaten show sows, \$15.00 each; Indian Runner ducks, heavy-laying, pure white egg strain, headed by 1st drake Brandon and Regina, eggs \$2.00 per twelve; Pearl Guinea fowl, eggs from winners, \$2.00 per twelve. A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, Man. 42-1f

A LIMITED NUMBER OF YORKSHIRES and Berkshires, just weaned, at \$10.00 each. Two yearling Shorthorn bulls at \$100.00 each and one under a year, \$80.00, if taken now. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 47-1f

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE bred Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns; young bull for sale. Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

PETER McDONALD, VIRDEN, MAN., breeder of Berkshire pigs. 46-18

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE — Young stock for sale. — Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask.

W. T. McPHERSON, WADENA, SASK., breeder of Yorkshire swine, stock for sale.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE, young stock for sale. Frank Plets, Lipton, Sask. 84-26

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE, FROM fine, large stock. Coleman & Son, Redvers, Sask. 47-6

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE, FROM fine, large stock. Sutter Bros., Redvers, Sask. 48-6

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—20 HORSE POWER INTERNA- tional Harvester Co. gasoline engine and plow; in good running order. Ira Grover, Sperling, Man. 48-3

FOR SALE—EMERSON THREE-SECTION disk engine gang in good order. J. O. Smith, Elie, Man. 46-8

SITUATIONS

WANTED—NOW FOR WESTERN TRADE good men only to sell our well-known lines of specialties in fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, seed potatoes, etc. Outfit free, exclusive territory, pay weekly; whole or part time engagement. Write Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont. 48-13

TENDERS

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE directors of Sheho Branch of G.G.A. for twine per thousand pounds until July 18, 1912. State cash price, also for November 1, 1912. Address the undersigned and mark "Tender." E. O. Johnson, Secretary, Sheho, Sask.

Cattle Breeders' Sales

The recent sales of beef and dairy stock, held under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' association, were of a highly successful nature. Sales were held at five points throughout the province, namely, Carlyle, Moosomin, Yorkton, Birch Hills and North Battleford. At three of these points the competition and prices paid left nothing to be desired. The first sale at Carlyle on May 23 brought out some nice stock, but owing to the lateness of the season the attendance was meager and some good animals were not sold. The highest price paid was \$120.00, for which price W. S. Hislop, of Arcola, became the possessor of "Prince Eugene," contributed by H. C. Watson, of Oxbow. S. Mitchell, of Francis, and D. Bell, of McTaggart, took two very nice animals in the "Emperor" and "Lloyd George,"

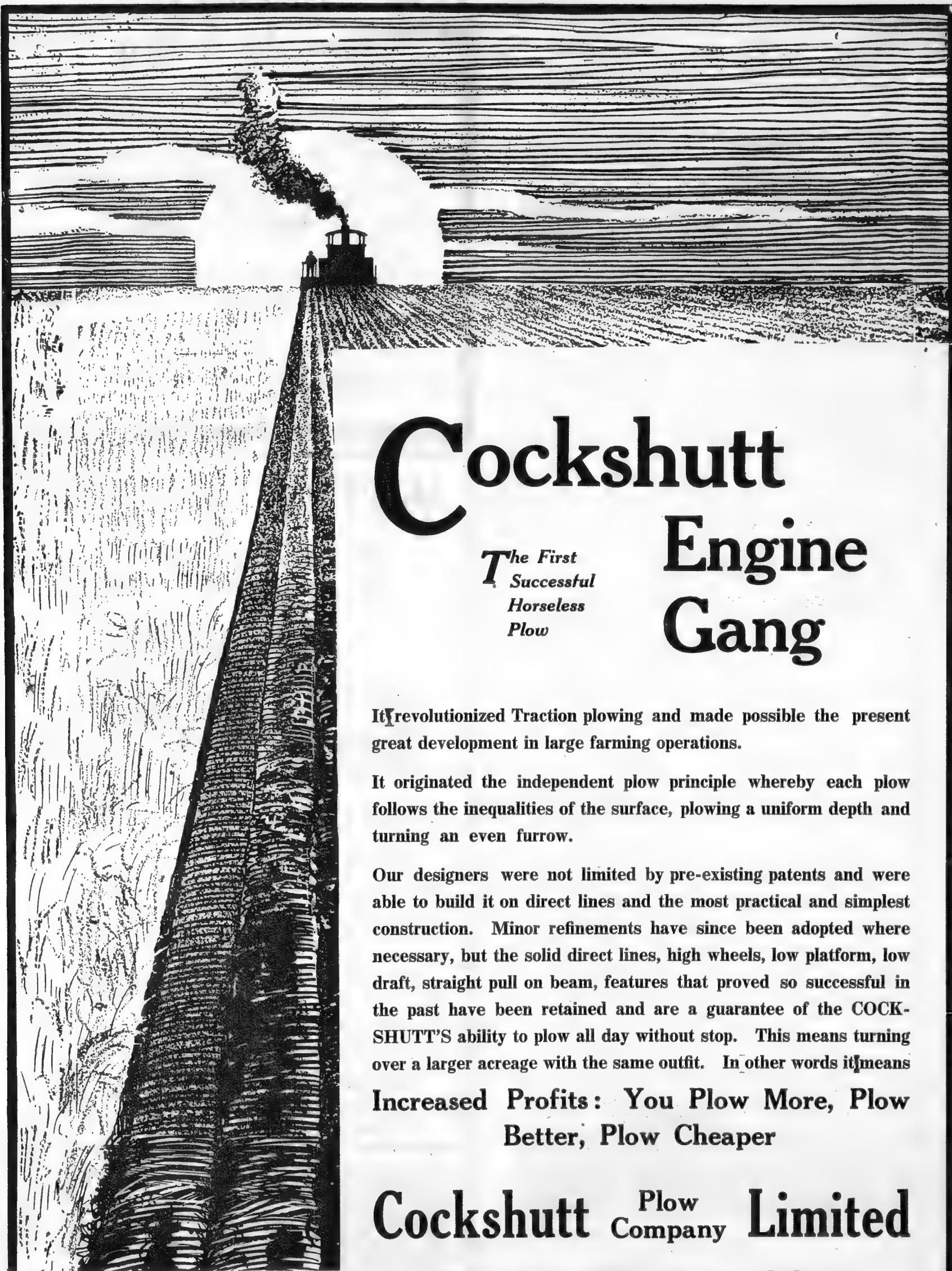
contributed by J. Coffey and H. C. Watson, respectively. The sale at Moosomin was principally of dairy stock which was specially imported from the East for this purpose. Prices ruled high, dairy females being especially in demand. The top price of the sale was \$350.00 paid by Mr. George P. Campbell, of Ellisboro, after a spirited contest for the Ayrshire cow "Lady Snow." In Holsteins Mr. John A. Kaeser, of Moosomin, gave \$300.00 and \$255.00 for "Hillview Rosa Calamity" and "Bessie's Star of Campbelltown," two especially fine females. Mr. Kaeser also paying the top price for males, for "Canary Rachel Clothilde," contributed by Messrs. G. & F. J. Griffin, Burgessville, Ont. The Yorkton sale was not encouraging although some good stuff was forward, notably the Shorthorns of Messrs. P. M.

Bredt & Sons, Edenwold, which maintained the reputation of this herd. The next sale at Birch Hills was also of dairy stock and prices were fairly high. The top price being \$235.00 paid by Mr. R. J. Underwood, of Harris, for the Holstein female "Centreview Butter De Kol." The second highest price being paid by J. McLoughry, Moosomin, for the Ayrshire cow "Old Ada's Last," contributed by John McKee, Norwich, Ont. Beef stuff sold well at the North Battleford sale and prices ruled uniformly high, the class of stuff forward being exceptionally good. The top price was \$200.00 paid by Mair Bros., of Glenrose, for the Hereford "Gradation 4th" from the barns of Mossom Boyd, Prince Albert. Another from the same contributors was purchased by Mr. O. Dustow, of Rex, for \$185.00, whilst a Shorthorn, contributed by J. C. McAvoy, of Vonda, was knocked down to Mr. Roussel, of Emma-ville, for \$175.00. In all close on \$10,000

worth of pure-bred animals were distributed at the five sales at an average of over \$100.00 a head.

GIVING FAIR WARNING

A certain American general, who shall be nameless, was in company where there were some few Scotch. After supper, when the wine was served up, the general rose and addressed the company in the following words: "Gentlemen, I must inform you that when I have taken too much I have an absurd custom of railing against the Scotch. I hope no gentleman in company will mind." With this, he sat down. Up starts Mr. —, a Scotch officer, and, without seeming the least displeased, said: "Gentlemen, I—when I am in the same condition and hear any person railing against the Scotch—have an absurd custom of kicking him out of the company. I hope no gentleman will mind."



Cockshutt Engine Gang

*The First
Successful
Horseless
Plow*

It revolutionized Traction plowing and made possible the present great development in large farming operations.

It originated the independent plow principle whereby each plow follows the inequalities of the surface, plowing a uniform depth and turning an even furrow.

Our designers were not limited by pre-existing patents and were able to build it on direct lines and the most practical and simplest construction. Minor refinements have since been adopted where necessary, but the solid direct lines, high wheels, low platform, low draft, straight pull on beam, features that proved so successful in the past have been retained and are a guarantee of the COCKSHUTT'S ability to plow all day without stop. This means turning over a larger acreage with the same outfit. In other words it means

Increased Profits: You Plow More, Plow Better, Plow Cheaper

Cockshutt Plow Company Limited

**Branches: Winnipeg Calgary
Regina Saskatoon**

Distributing Warehouses
Red Deer, Lethbridge, Edmonton
Brandon, Portage la Prairie

The Modern Farm Horse

Continued from Page 7

averaged about one minute in each case or in other words about seven minutes would be added to the time of plowing to obtain the total time for the work.

The amount of fuel used varied from one and three quarter gallons per acre



KEROSENE TYPE OF ENGINE AT WORK WITH TEN BOTTOMS

with the 15 horsepower engine to three gallons per acre for the heavier types. There was, however, one exception in the heavier class where the fuel consumption averaged less per acre than in the case of the smallest machine, this being the machine shown seventh on the list of gasoline tractors, the total fuel consumption of which for nearly nine acres was only a little over nine gallons.

Engines Using Gasoline

No. of Cylind.	Rated H. P.	No. of Plows	Acre-age	Time H.	M.
1	15	4	2.47	2.	24
4	20	4	3.98	3.	10
4	30	3	3.18	3.	15
2	30	4	4.89	4.	22
4	20	0	5.86	5.	24
4	25	6	6.05	4.	13
4	30-60	8	8.66	3.	15
4	40	8-10	9.49	4.	17

Engines Using Kerosene

No. of Cylind.	Rated H. P.	No. of Plows	Acre-age	Time H.	M.
1	15	3	1.91	2.	19
1	20	4-6	3.11	2.	52
1	15	4-5	3.61	2.	57
2	40	10	6.03	2.	12
4	30	6	6.00	3.	12
4	40	8	8.16	3.	38
2	30	8-10	7.49	3.	12

The study of the above statistics will prove of interest as showing what can be accomplished by the use of a good tractor in place of the horse teams. With a season that is wet when the farmer wants to begin his plowing, the loss of a few days does not entail the same hardship that would be felt if the horses were depended upon to do the work, as the tractor can be kept working at night as well as day if a good strong headlight is used and by this means the lost time can be rapidly regained and the land prepared for the seeding without practically any lost time.

Demand in the West

A recent census of the outfits in use in the three provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan shows a total of close to 9,000 machines already in service and some idea of the vast extent to which the movement has grown can be gained from the fact that if the average price of a tractor is placed at \$2,800, which is

at the Winnipeg Industrial exhibition the competition amongst the makers will be once more stirred to fever heat and there is no doubt that the tests will be followed with the keenest interest by the western farmers who are preparing to invest capital in the modern farm-horse. Several new types of machines will be taking part in this year's test including a number specially designed to meet the require-

ments of the smaller farmers who are becoming a big factor in the tractor question.

Our Prize Homesteaders

Continued from Page 8

It is regrettable that my allotted space prevents my giving a detailed account of how my stock of cattle have increased, also results of dairying. Also had space permitted I would have been glad to have given an account of provisions for the poultry, but I am afraid I shall be exceeding my limit already.

In conclusion let me give a word of advice to beginners. Don't begin by putting up expensive buildings if your capital is limited. Fine buildings will not bring either a good team or a fine bunch of cattle, but the latter will build your house for you.

Don't be afraid of work; hard work will not kill, but worry will.

Don't put all of your eggs in one basket; get into mixed farming. I am convinced that for this district at any rate that the man who does not get into mixed farming will have to get out of the country.

Don't be afraid to milk a few cows. Now there are so many creameries in operation dairying is simplified and the monthly or bi-monthly cheques come in very handy.

Don't fail to raise enough stock to utilize all the by-products of your farm; cattle for straw, hogs for surplus milk, etc.

Don't leave your stock entirely in the hands of hired help. Keep a vigilant eye on them yourself. I find if I look after my stock in winter they will return the compliment and look after my bank account in summer.

And last, but not least, don't forget to join the U.F.A. The only salvation for the farmer is to unite with his fellows. United we stand, and will have the power to dictate to both politician and merchant, but divided we not only fall, but continue the lawful prey of every grafter. Keep posted. Always have your G.G.G. at your side, read carefully, digest slowly and act promptly.

HUBBY'S STRATEGY

"I was in an awkward predicament yesterday morning," said a husband to another.



FOUR-CYLINDER GAS TRACTOR WITH SELF-STARTING APPARATUS.

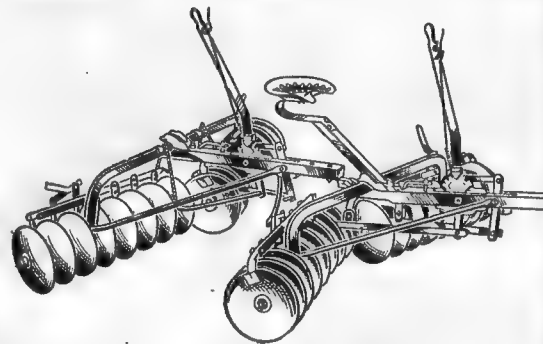
a most conservative figure, the total capital invested reaches the enormous sum of \$25,200,000. What it will eventually grow to is a matter of the wildest conjecture as manufacturers are flooded with orders and find it impossible at the present time to keep pace with the demand.

With the coming of the motor contest

"How was that?"
"Why, I came home late, and my wife heard me and said, 'John, what time is it?' and I said, 'Only twelve, my dear,' and just then that cuckoo clock of ours sang out three times."
"What did you do?"
"Why, I just had to stand there and cuckoo nine times more."

THE "BISSELL" Double Action Disk

Work your ground twice with one operation with the Bissell Double Action Disk Harrow. One Harrow is In-Throw, the other Out-Throw, which enables you to give two cuts full width, 8 ft., in one-half the time. Is handled nicely with six horses.



The "Bissell" Double Action Disk Harrow is suitable for horse or engine power. By grouping four, six or more harrows together you can do double action work on a large scale. Write Department O for further information

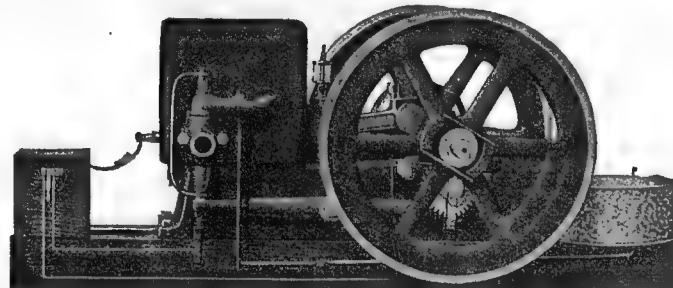
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T. E. BISSELL CO., Ltd., - Elora, Ont.

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WITTE JUNIOR

The Faultless Engine with The Unequalled Guarantee



Witte Junior, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 11 H.P. Sizes

If that kind of an engine interests you, we have a booklet which fully describes the Witte Junior Gas and Gasoline Engine.

Meantime, we mention a few points which tell how and why we are able to sell this engine on a FIVE-YEAR GUARANTEE.

CYLINDERS.—There are no interior cylinder packings, no head to take off, no joints to leak or to require packing. The cylinder on the Witte Junior is like a bucket at the bottom of a tank of water. (See booklet.)

VALVES.—Inside valves sometimes break and slip down inside. This wrecks the engine. They are also liable to wear on the side of the stem. This causes leaks and the engine needs a new head. All valves on the Witte Junior are outside the cylinder, in vertical pockets. (See booklet.)

GOVERNOR.—Permits of very close regulation. Works with a rapid movement and powerful gravity leverage. Latch is equally balanced between governor and trip, extremely sensitive, and cuts out or gives fuel in exact proportion to load. Governor can be easily adjusted for change in speed. This connection will last and operate efficiently for a lifetime. (See booklet.)

WORKING PARTS.—All made with extra strength. Only 29 principal parts. (See booklet.) The Witte Junior is the result of over 27 years' experience in gasoline engine building. Our booklet gives valuable information to intending purchasers. A post card brings you a copy.

The Empire Cream Separator Co. of Canada Ltd.

H. P. HANSEN, Manager

WINNIPEG, Manitoba



WILD OAT SEPARATOR

This is the machine you have been reading about in the papers. Makes an absolutely perfect separation of wild oats from wheat, barley and rye for seed. We will demonstrate these Separators at

THE WINNIPEG, BRANDON, REGINA AND SASKATOON FAIRS

It will pay you to visit our tent and see these machines in actual operation

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But if you attend the Selkirk Centennial, the biggest Fair Winnipeg has ever known, beginning July 10th, you will see at the Doherty stands the finest and largest exhibit of Pianos ever shown in Canada. Our last year's display at the Fair Grounds was acknowledged to be superb, but our preparations for this year are doubled, as we will have

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BIG
SHOWS**

One at the Fair Grounds in our stands in the North Building,
and the other at our

PALATIAL NEW STORE, 324 DONALD STREET.

We want you to consider this a *PERSONAL INVITATION* to make our Exhibits your home while in Winnipeg. Have your mail come in our care, write your letters and meet your friends here. You will be welcome at all times, and our dealer in your section will probably be here to give you the glad hand.

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W. DOHERTY PIANO & ORGAN CO., LIMITED

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Winnipeg Branch, 324 DONALD STREET

Calgary Branch
FIRST STREET, WEST

Fairs of Western Canada

Continued from Page 12

uses. Winnipeg and Calgary in particular are laying emphasis on the aeroplane flights to take place at this summer's fair.

WINNIPEG'S BIG FAIR

The twenty-second annual fair of Winnipeg, the Canadian Industrial Exhibition, promises to be the greatest in the history of the city and the entire west. From keen competitions, from the attractive standpoint, from the point of view of society, from the educative view and on account of its historical significance the fair this year is far in advance of anything of the kind ever held in Western Canada.

The occasion will be the first visit to the West of the Duke of Connaught, who will conduct the opening ceremonies. He will be accompanied by the Princess Patricia.

The year 1912 is the centenary year of Winnipeg and the fact will be fittingly celebrated at the exhibition. The name of Selkirk, the first coloniser of the West, will be given to one of the special days. Every evening will present by a series of tableaux and scenes the great events in the history of the West since the early days of the Red River settlers in their hardships and the later rebellions of 1870 and 1885. Another feature of interest is to be the first national encampment of Boy Scouts which is to be held on the grounds during the first three days of the fair.

Of the agricultural part of the fair it is hardly necessary to speak. The horses, the pick of the West, and the live stock are to be present in greater numbers than ever and the contest for the various prizes great and small will be keen.

Motor Competitions

Supreme both in interest and importance at the Winnipeg fair is the motor contest on which the eyes of the whole manufacturing world are fixed. It has now come to be recognised that the competition which is now in its fifth year is unique. Winnipeg has become the greatest market for farm implements in the world. This year there will be as many as fifty machines on the field coming from the Dominion, east and west, from the States and even from England. The test will be as before partly for brakes with a view to economy and maximum power and there will also be the plowing tests which will be held on an unbroken field at some distance from the grounds but for which special trains will be run at frequent intervals from the exhibition. There will also be a new competition which will be inaugurated this year for the tractor engines. It goes by the name of the engine gang plow competition and it will be developed with a view to testing the merits of the various engines which are entered. The various engines will plow round a chosen field of unbroken sod and with a dynamometer attached between the engine and the plow it will be possible to test the amount of the draft and other matters of interest in regard to the plow.

This contest will be followed with much interest by both farmers and manufacturers.

Of the other features mention may be made of the aviation program. The exhibitions of flying which last year proved so attractive will be doubled this year with the presence of two aviators in the persons of George Mestach and Jimmie Ward. The Frenchman will fly a Borel Moris monoplane, a new type of machine for these parts, while Ward will appear in a Curtis biplane. There will be a keen rivalry between the two flying men as both are skilled and daring aviators and have already made hundreds of flights with conspicuous success.

Edmonton's Model Grounds

Edmonton exhibition will this year be held from August 12 to 17 inclusive. A very generous prize list has been prepared and \$45,000 will be distributed in premiums and purses. The Edmonton Exhibition Grounds are known from the Atlantic to the Pacific as the "Model Fair Grounds of Canada." The Stock pavilion now being erected will, when completed, be the largest of its kind in the Dominion of Canada—190 feet wide by 315 feet long, fire proof, with a seating capacity of 7000, with a show ring larger than that in the Madison Square Gardens in New York, and including stabling; it will be a great acquisition to the Edmonton Exhibition. A heating plant is being installed so that the Spring Horse



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IF YOU have capital open for investment we believe we can offer you a proposition which will bring you handsome profits, and yet which will be quite as safe as any investment you can make.

The possibilities for profit in Western Canada Real Estate are so numerous that we are limited in our operations only by the amount of capital at our disposal, consequently we are always open to handle moneys for investors who are seeking substantial profits coupled with an absence of risk.

We are **INVESTORS, NOT SPECULATORS**, and occupy a unique position, in as much as not a single company which we have formed or been interested in (more than one year old) has failed to earn profits of more than 100 per cent., and from that to 1,500 per cent. per annum. We do not claim, nor can we hope to make this showing forever, but we do claim that we can make you big returns on your money.

We have built up a tremendous business, simply because we have been able to make big money for our clients, and never in a single instance have we asked them to pocket a loss.

WE HAVE A UNIQUE PLAN WHEREBY WE WILL GUARANTEE TO ANY INVESTOR IF DESIRED, THE ACTUAL SAFETY OF HIS MONEY AND A CERTAIN DEFINITE RETURN IN THE WAY OF PROFITS.

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Show can be held regardless of weather conditions. Altogether, the city of Edmonton has expended \$527,000 on the exhibition grounds and equipment. In addition to the Stock pavilion a new Manufacturers' building and a Machinery Hall are being erected and additional space is being taken in for the accommodation of farm machinery. Everything points to a very successful exhibition this year.

CALGARY EXHIBITION

Preparations are now completed for the Calgary Industrial Exhibition to be held from June 28 to July 5, and everything points to the greatest success in its history. Hon. Richard McBride, Premier of British Columbia, will officially open the exhibition on Saturday, June 29. The sum of \$42,000 will be distributed in prizes, and this is stimulating entries in every department. The splendid new \$50,000 horse show building will be a great convenience as a judging pavilion. Entries in the stake races are the best ever received, while the live stock and other branches will be well worth seeing, Calgary being in the centre of a notable stock raising district.

In addition to the exhibits and attractions usually to be found the Calgary management has arranged some unique features. Chief of these in interest will be the daring aeroplane flights of Jimmy Ward in his Curtis machine "Shooting Star." The Navassar Ladies' Band will provide the music for the exhibition.

PRINCE ALBERT FAIR

Prince Albert fair to be held August 12-14 aims to be a real force in the community and one to stimulate the best endeavors of the adjacent district. A new feature along this line is the Boys' Seed Growing contest from samples supplied them by the Agricultural Society. Special stress this year is being laid on the land show feature, Dr. Tyreman having donated \$100 as a first prize for the best district exhibit in the competition. Rural schools will make an exhibit of natural history objects and specimens of the scholars' work, for which a valuable shield is given. An excellent military pageant will be the evening attraction in addition to many others.

Brandon, Saskatoon, Regina and a host of other important centres are planning for their summer exhibitions on a more elaborate scale than ever. This year there will be no lack of first-class shows throughout Western Canada.

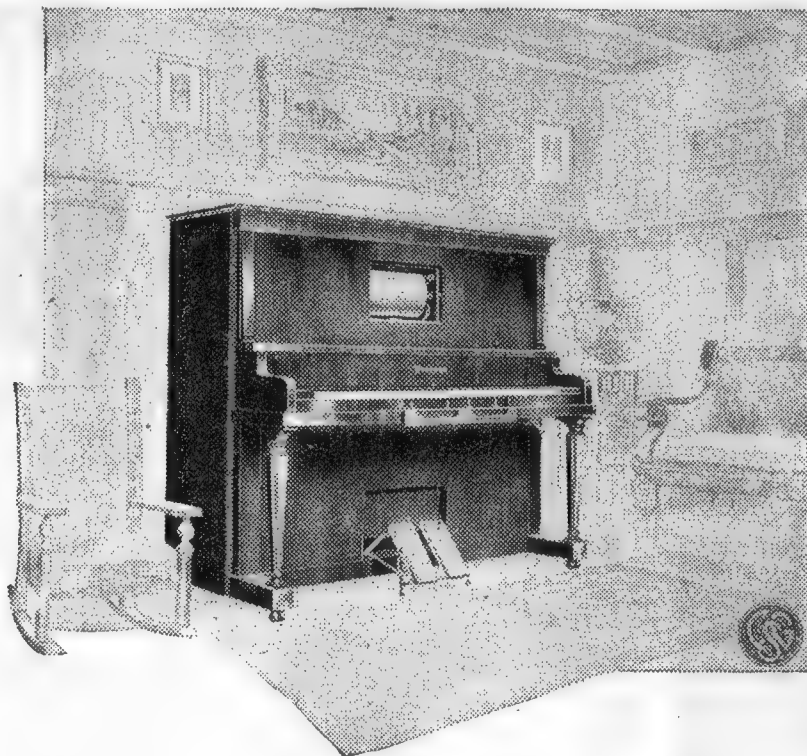
LEAVES HORSE \$100,000

That her faithful Daisy, which for twenty years had drawn her on her trips in Bristol County, might not want after her death, an eccentric old lady, of Fall River, Mass., who died recently, in her will gave this thirty-one-year-old bay mare a savings bank account and shares in two of the richest mills in Fall River, all of which is to be held for the animal's benefit by a trustee. Provision is also made for the attendance of a veterinary and when Daisy goes to horse heaven she is to have a fitting burial. Daisy's bank account and stocks mount up to nearly \$100,000. The part of the will which provides for the horse reads:—"In case my horse Daisy survives me I give her and all her belongings, carriage, harness, etc., to my niece. And I leave in trust my money in the Fall River Savings Bank, also my Troy mill stocks and my Richard Borden mill stock, the income of all to be used for the care and support of the said Daisy. After the death of Daisy the estate is to be divided among the children of her two brothers.

CHEESE AND ARMOR PLATE

Hudson Maxim says that armor plate, no matter how thick it is, is just about as effective as so much cheese. He says that in 1920 we will have cruisers with sixteen-inch guns mounted on the decks and firing shells that can penetrate any known armor. We have these guns now. This will, of course, make no difference to our progressive government, which is constantly trying to keep ahead of the game. Armor will continue to be made and will continue to be used as long as there is a lobby in Congress or a steel manufacturers' association. But it is interesting to know that up to the present time the gun seems to have the best of it.

**Cross
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and
Skinner
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**The Best
Place
To buy
Your
Piano**

THIS promises to be a "bumper year" with our Western friends, and therefore with ourselves, and it is pleasant to talk crops. Never was the house of Cross, Goulding & Skinner, Ltd., so rich in resources, nor so strongly entrenched in musical esteem. No pianos have in recent years made such progress, have so advanced their artistic standards, as our peerless leaders—

The New Scale Williams Piano and Player-Piano

The love of music, which is born in every one of us, is strengthened and developed by the wonderful NEW SCALE WILLIAMS PLAYER-PIANO. You can play it—anyone can play the most difficult compositions with the ease and skill of a trained pianist. Beautiful cases combined with the tone quality that has gained for this instrument the enthusiastic admiration and endorsement of world-famous artists like these: De Pachmann, Martin, Elman, Kathleen Parlow, Calve, Homer, Neilsen, Bispham, Farrar, Scotti, Kubelik, Metropolitan Opera Co.

Priced \$750 Upwards Fall Payments Arranged

The Everson "88" For four years our experts have been working to make the Everson the most artistic Player-Piano at a moderate price, and we can now offer you a player of remarkable integrity of construction, combined with a tonal refinement hitherto unknown in a player piano of medium price:

\$850 Quality at a \$650 Price

We also have four other remarkable player pianos:

The Melville Clark Apollo The Hardman Autotone The Krydner Player The Ennis Player

FIVE REMARKABLE EXHIBITION PIANO VALUES

The Princeton Piano	An American piano of established reputation. Beautiful mahogany case and finished like an instrument double in value	\$197.00
Goetzmann Piano	Large Colonial piano of well known American make. Finely figured mahogany case. Regularly priced at \$400.00	\$235.00
Everson Piano	Today there is not a piano in Canada selling at this price, which even closely approaches the Everson in musical quality and constructional costs	\$285.00
Krydner Piano	\$50.00 more will not buy as much piano value. Its tone is pure, its scale is even, its action is perfectly balanced and it stands the wear	\$298.00
Ennis Piano	Known all over Canada as the "Sweet Toned Ennis." The price is no criterion of the constructional soundness and tonal beauty of this instrument	\$325.00

SURPRISING PRICES ON USED PIANOS

Hardly a day passes without bringing us a good used piano in exchange on New Scale Williams Grands and Player Pianos. We are sacrificing all this accumulated stock at prices actually lower than their cost to us. For instance, we have a practically new NEW SCALE WILLIAMS PIANO, regular value \$500.00, which we offer at \$350.00. Other instruments, including such well known makes as Mason & Risch—Bell—Wirth—Henry Ward—Heintzman, etc.

\$65.00, \$115.00, \$220.00, \$300.00 upwards. Your Own Terms

EXHIBITION VISITORS

A half-hour spent here will enable you to choose an instrument wisely—to detect faults and understand real values. However, apart from any question of purchase we want you to make your headquarters with us; have your mail addressed care of our store, leave your parcels here, anything we can do for you will be done gladly. Be sure you spend at least one half-hour with us.

And If You Are Not Coming To The Exhibition

We want you to realize the economy of purchasing by mail. Give us your confidence, tell us frankly how much money you want to spend and the terms that will suit you best. We will take a personal interest in selecting an instrument for you that will give you every satisfaction and one that will harmonize with the surroundings of your home. When you write ask for our book of old favorite songs, words and music complete. It's yours for the asking.

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Cross, Goulding & Skinner, Limited

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We have a complete Talking Machine Department—Victor Gramophones, Victrolas, Edison Phonographs

Physicians and Nurses Endorse

BOVRIL

It is unequalled for its nutritive value and for the great aid it gives in the digestion and assimilation of food. **BOVRIL** is used for invalids in more than 2,000 hospitals

"MOORE" SELF-HEATING GASOLINE IRONS
IRON IN THE NEW WAY
A SAVER OF TIME, MONEY, STRENGTH, HEALTH, BEAUTY & LABOR.

Does the Work in HALF the time. You Need the "MOORE" Self-Heating Flatiron Now.

HOT ALL THE TIME

Easily Heated. Heat can be turned on and off at will. Regulated. Fire-lighted in an instant. NO COOLING OF BASE. Endorsed by Housekeepers & Laundresses Everywhere.

Is A Household Treasure. SAVE YOUR WIFE THE DRUDGERY OF IRONING. Sold by the Leading Hardware Stores. FULL PARTICULARS FROM

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They may be sent in payment of produce, tax, gas and electric light bills, interest on notes and mortgages, insurance premiums, subscriptions to newspapers and magazines, and in fact in payment of all kinds of accounts, whether in or out of town.

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JOHN BAIRD, Prop.

The Country Homemakers

Continued from Page 13

handle of this sweeper can be let down flat so that it can be run under a bed or sofa and save much moving about of furniture on sweeping days.

Hoosier Kitchen Cabinets

The Hoosier kitchen cabinets are very aptly called kitchenettes. They are pantry and baking table and cupboard all in one and a really ornamental article of kitchen furniture into the bargain. Starting at the bottom and working up there is a cupboard with a commodious place for pots and pans. The door of this cupboard is fitted with racks for pot lids. The deep bottom drawer is divided into two big tin lined boxes for cake and bread and keep the contents moist and fresh. It is fitted with a tin cover which shuts automatically with the closing of the drawer. In the upper cupboard there isn't an inch of space wasted. Three glass jars on the left hand door are provided for tea, coffee and salt. Two racks on the right hand door contain ten crystal jars for spices.

It contains a flour bin with a capacity of sixty-five pounds, which is poured in through the top and comes out through the sifter at the bottom. The sugar bin, also metal lined, is fitted with a dust proof lid. The sugar falls down, a ladleful at a time, into a little dust protected basin at the cook's right hand.

There is yet another cupboard above this and on the inside of one of the doors a clock, not marked with the time of day, but with the common needs of the kitchen to which a hand can be pointed as a reminder to the housekeeper when she sets out to town. In this cupboard is room for dishes and bottles and other essentials of the kitchen.

Does this description sound inviting to the housewife who makes a dozen trips from kitchen cupboard to pantry, and dining room to kitchen every time she does a little baking?

The Fifth Servant is the Gasoline Stove
I am not prepared to say that the gasoline stove as it is today will be the gasoline stove of the future, for it is like the automobile and the aeroplane, still in its growing stage. Its great danger at present is that a draught may blow out the flame, in which case the room will fill with gas and if a match is lit in it an explosion will follow. But people who are careful will guard against this evil and will probably use their stoves for a lifetime without accident.

There is no question of the added comfort to the housewife in not having to keep a big wood stove booming away all day with the thermometer at a hundred in the shade. It is a real labor saving device, too, because it saves trotting out for wood and chips every few minutes of the day. I know several dear unselfish country housewives whose gasoline stoves you couldn't beg, borrow or buy from them.

A WOMAN WORKER IN A NEW FIELD

When Miss Anna Murphy passed the civil service examinations in Chicago, and applied for a position as ward superintendent of street cleaning, she was placed in charge of the nineteenth, the largest and dirtiest ward in the city. The authorities "higher up" knew that the undertaking was too much for most of the men who aspired to the office, and it is not unthinkable that they may have expected Miss Murphy to fail, and give up the job in a few weeks; but it was not long before they began to wonder if women really did not know more about street cleaning than men. Miss Murphy not only proved that she knew her business, but taught the Carter-Harrison administration some lessons in street cleaning; and the indications are that she will accomplish a good deal more. The story of her success is told by Octavia Roberts in The American Magazine, where we read:—

They gave her an office, a broken-down old dwelling house near the stock yards, allowed her an appropriation that was all too small for the work to be done, and left the work to her judgment. She went about cleaning up the ward exactly as a good housekeeper would go about cleaning up a house, left in bad order by the last tenants. The task was fit for Hercules. To begin with, she had ten square miles to look after. And this area embraced everything from farm lands to the stock yards. Very few of the streets and none of the alleys were paved. Many of the streets were under water more than half the year.



Let This Splendid Little Vacuum Cleaner Do Your Sweeping

This wonderful little machine marks an epoch in the making of hand power vacuum cleaners. It is built by the firm which produced the famous Duntley Electric Cleaner, and embodies the same careful construction in its every part. It is very little larger and scarcely heavier than an ordinary carpet sweeper, so that it can easily be carried upstairs and down. The remarkable feature of this machine is the thoroughness with which it does its work, sucking out from the very grain of the carpet the fine flour-like dust which always escaped from the broom. Bear in mind, too, that this is a dustless sweeper, saving much time and labor in

dusting the furniture, and is infinitely more pleasant for the operator than the old way of bestirring storms of dust with a hand-wielded broom.

Where the old style of vacuum cleaner cost twenty-five or thirty dollars, this new machine, far more effective in its operation, costs only ten. So we look for hundreds of farmers' wives to seize eagerly upon this means of lightening their household labors and adding to their efficiency.

The Five Reasons Why You Cannot Do Without The Duntley Pneumatic Sweeper

First—It does away with the hard work of the housewife—the drudgery of everyday cleaning, and it's a pleasure to use.

Second—It picks up the dirt, not merely cleaning the surface of rug or carpet but actually sucks the dirt out and through; in other words cleans without destroying the nap of your rugs or carpets.

Third—It ends the horror of spring and fall house cleaning, because it cleans so thoroughly every day that the rugs and carpets do not have to be removed from the floors.

Fourth—It picks up the dirt, takes it out of your home, does not scatter or raise the dust, but absorbs it, thereby reducing dusting to a minimum.

Fifth—It is guaranteed. Being made under the "Duntley" name, is the most powerful guarantee of workmanship and honest material. If you will follow out the instructions pasted on the bottom of the machine, we will guarantee the results as above.

The Five Features Of The Duntley Pneumatic Sweeper

First—Low cost within the reach of everyone. First cost is total cost as no repairs are needed and all parts guaranteed by us.

Second—No electric current or other motive power needed, but the hand. Can be used in every home or flat in city or country.

Third—No noise. No vibration. The Dust Box easily removed and emptied, which makes it a pleasure for the housewife.

Fourth—Cleans five times as thoroughly as the common Carpet Sweeper with five times less exertion.

Fifth—The lightest in weight. Only 9% pounds, and which enables us to guarantee this Sweeper not to affect the nap on your carpets or rugs.

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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

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Others were paved with rotting cedar blocks.

A beginning had to be made somewhere, so she started on the alleys. She had her men bring out incinerators, and gave them orders to burn the trash, knee-deep. They burned everything, from cats and dogs to old mattresses.

She didn't do as men do with janitors, either, give a general order and retire to pleasanter scenes; she did as a good housekeeper does when she bosses a man-of-all-work—gathered up her skirt, stood over her employees, and saw that nothing was slighted.

Next she had the barns and fences

"Canada's Biggest Piano Value"



Style 70—Colonial.

Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Piano

Examine the Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Piano. Listen to its exquisite singing tone. Ask about its many quality features—Otto Higel Double Repeating Action; Poehlmann Wire (the best imported piano wire); Weickert Felt Hammers; the famous Billings Brass Flange (the flange that endures); and other important features.

Then, when you've found out all there is to know about the Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Piano—when you've been convinced that this instrument represents the best piano value in the Dominion—then ask us the price. You'll find it much less than you expected.

But there are sound reasons to account for the lower price as for the greater excellence of these splendid instruments.

Write us to-day for full particulars and handsome art catalogue—and we'll tell you how you can save \$100 on the purchase of as fine a piano as can be made at any price.

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Piano & Organ Co.**
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The EAGLE Steel Scrub Cutter cuts thick willow and poplar scrub with four to six horses with a possible saving of 75 per cent. in cost of clearing lands.

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whitewashed to destroy the vermin. Then she established the custom of garbage cans, two for each family. Directions for the separation of waste were printed, by her orders, in three languages, and hung in every kitchen. When she found, then, that the foreign women were still careless about the condition of the alley, she had those buckets carried into their own back yards. "You see, if their yard is filthy it reflects on them," she reasoned, "instead of on the city." This measure was effective from the first.

But her greatest triumph has been her economical solution of what to do about the flooded streets. The city had no idea of paving them, yet no good municipal housekeeper could countenance their condition. The water was actually deep enough in places to drown a baby. Here is what Miss Murphy did. She had all the trash from the alleys—tin cans, mattresses, and so forth—everything but the food (that is burned), carted to the swimming streets and dumped there. When the street was full, she had gravel, ashes, broken stone, whatever she could get, put on top. The whole was rolled, and behold—without the cost of an extra cent to the property owners—Chicago had a beautiful new highway smooth enough for automobiles to glide over.

A year has passed since Anna Murphy took charge of her vast district, much yet remains to be done, but, any one will tell you that she has accomplished wonders. To do so she has worked hard. Every morning at seven she has been at her office starting out from fifteen to sixty men on their rounds. Big, burly fellows most of them are, yet their discipline is the least of her troubles. "I have men working for me," she said "so good and faithful I'd fight through the city hall to keep them with me."

When she is asked how she won their allegiance, she says thoughtfully, "I have always tried to make them feel we were working in a common cause. And I let them know when I am pleased."

This is an age when women are invading many fields of work hitherto closed to them. The ultimate decision as to their right to engage in the new occupations will not rest on either argument or prejudice, there is always in the end but one test: the quality of the work itself. Judged by the standard that Anna Murphy has set as a ward superintendent, the municipal housewife has come to stay.



MISCELLANEOUS MODELS

7414—Morning Jacket with Peplum, 34 to 44 bust, with short or long sleeves, round or square collar. For the medium size will be required 3 yards of material 36 inches wide with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 27 for the banding and $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 27 inches wide for the piping.

7391—Girl's Apron, 4 to 8 years, with round or square neck and round or square corners. For the 6 year size will be required $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards of material 36 inches wide, with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 27 inches wide for the trimming.

7421—Waitress' Apron, one size. To make requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of material 36 inches wide.

7404—Infant's tucked dress, one size, with dress and sleeves in one. To make will be required $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards of material 36 inches wide with 2 yards of insertion.

7415—Child's One-Piece Beach or Play suit, 2 to 6 years, with leg portions left loose or drawn up with elastics, with square or round neck. For the 4 year size will be required $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of material 36 inches wide with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 27 for the trimming.

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WINNIPEG

Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Dear Women in the Country:—I know so well the kindness of heart of country women generally that I am going to impose on your good nature, and whenever anyone writes to me with a problem to solve, which I feel sure has been solved by some of you readers, I am going to refer the matter to you.

Some way I can't help feeling a certain confidence that you will just rub the flour off your hands for a minute while you snatch up a paper and pen and tell your neighbor how to get over her difficulty.

You will notice that I said neighbor and it was neighbor I meant, for it is the neighborly feeling that counts, not the few hundred miles of space that may be between.

Some one said the other day that the objection to living in the country was that one had so little choice of neighbors and had to be friends with the people near them whether they were congenial or not. But through this club of farm women a woman should be able to choose her neighbors from all over the West, and surely no city woman has a wider choice.

SENDS HELP AND GOOD WISHES

Dear Sunshine Editor:—I am sending in a roll of papers which we have read and enjoyed and so I thought I would like to pass them along. There may be some one away back in the country who will be glad to get them. I am sorry I can't give more to help the good work along, but we have had very hard times the



Margaret Shields (in the centre), "Ma" Bennett and the Cashier at the Sunshine Girls' Home, Winnipeg.

last few years. Two years, one right after another, we were haled out and last year our grain was both frozen and injured by wet. We will manage to get along all right in the end I hope, for my husband is a hard worker and a good manager, but just now we have to be extra careful.

Wishing you every success in your good work, I will sign myself,

HOPEFUL.

A MOTHER'S DIFFICULTIES

Dear Sunshine:—I don't know whether any of your readers can help me out of my difficulty. I am a young mother away out on a farm and too close run for money to send for a doctor unless he is really necessary.

My little girl has summer complaint pretty bad every time the weather changes from cold to hot or hot to cold.

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66 King St., Winnipeg, Man.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Could some of the women who read this page tell me what to do for her?

I am glad you are going to have a corner for exchanging experiences and other help, as there are so many things a mother has to find out, and when she has no women neighbors it is pretty hard.

YOUNG MOTHER.

THE TEASE

By Minnie Leona Upton

June is in the meadows!

June is on the hills!

Everywhere, everywhere,

Her merry laughter thrills!

Gone are all the discords,

Everything's in tune—

Wonders, wonders,

Wrought by winsome June!

From the darkest corners

Flowers are peeping out.

Who'd have thought, who'd have thought

This could come about?

Boughs that would not listen

To a word from May

Overflow, overflow

With sweetest bloom today!

And oh, this burst of glory

In gardens, one and all!

Splendor, splendor,

By the roadside wall,

Brightening the ledges

Graved with Ocean's rune—

Roses, roses,

Come to welcome June!

All the little laddies

And lassies, fair and wee—

Tiptoe, tiptoe—

Bubble o'er with glee!

What are they expecting,

So merry and so wise,

Looking, looking,

With their shining eyes?

Ah, June holds VACATION

Within her rosy hands!

See her, see her,

Laughing where she stands,

Holding back the treasure

Awhile, the saucy tease!

Coax her, coax her—

"Please, please, please!"

TEACH BY MOVING PICTURES

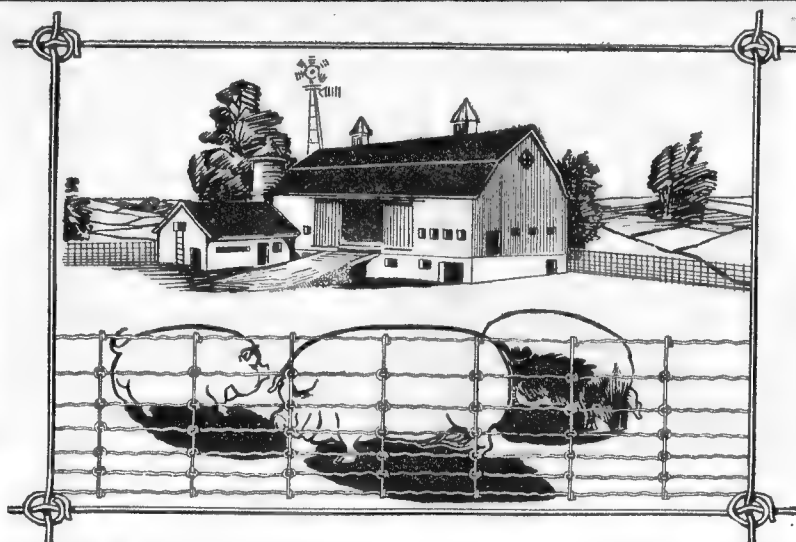
Mr. Thomas A. Edison is throwing himself into the work of making use of moving pictures in schools with all its restless energy. He means to expend two or three million of dollars and to devote eight years of his valuable life to the subject! What that means, time alone will show.

The plan has already been adopted in a school in France. In London, a number of prominent hygienic engineers during "Health Week," caused cinematograph films to be exhibited showing: 1. How to dust a room. 2. How to wash a baby. 3. How rats spread disease. 4. What unfiltered water contains. 5. The right and the wrong kind of girl to marry.

The greed for education in special lines in the cities is being ministered to in the moving picture theatres by actual delineations of manufactures in regular operation. A manager of one of the largest of these show places told me, that he and others could not get too many of such films, and of representations of standard writings, for their audiences.

The notion of teaching by means of the eye, is coming to the fore rapidly. School managers will have to fall in line and take steps towards equipping schools with up-to-date appliances for such teaching. The question of expense cannot be allowed to stand in the way, when the educational future of the children, and of the nation is concerned. The schools must have maps, pictures, magic lanterns, — cinematographs, if possible.

It ought to be understood, however, that eye-teaching is not intended so much to make the work of tuition easy and delightful, as it is to do difficult work more thoroughly and expeditiously. It is in the best interest of the scholars entirely.



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DOLLARS

For Your Spare Time

also

Handsome Story Books

Wouldn't you like to join our circle of Money Makers? Over sixty boys and girls in the west are earning lots of pocket money. Some earn Two Dollars per week, also a nice story book as a special prize. You can do this yourself very easily during the summer months in your spare time. One little girl is saving up to go to the Domestic Science School, while several of our boy friends intend to earn enough to purchase a bicycle or pony. Why shouldn't you?

Here's your chance—Write at once to Desk No. 1,

The Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

and we will help you. Tell us how much spare time you have, your name, age and if you have a bicycle or a pony. Also say if you go to school. Our young friends are writing letters to us every day saying how easy the work is. Each one is trying to beat his rival to earn a special prize. Join our circle to-day. Write at once.

Ladies we want you to Help Us

We want you to lend a hand to let us have the best for women, for the good of all.

The woman of to-day has a clearer consciousness of her own personality, she has more liberty now than heretofore; she is wider awake and as she takes stock of her position she realizes that nothing can stop her onward progress.

If you believe in Votes for Women, Homesteads for Women and have a desire to take an active part in lifting the social tone of your community, then here is your opportunity. Write at once to the

Pin Money Bureau,
Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

and we will tell you what to do to help the great cause along. The commission we pay is liberal. The work is easy and enjoyable and will not interfere with your present duties. Dozens of our lady friends are now engaged in the great work and are earning lots of pin money. If you are interested, write us to-day. Do not miss this great opportunity.

Helen: "My mother's a Presbyterian. What's yours, Mary?"

Mary: "Mine? Oh, let me see; mine is a Methodist. What is yours, Bella?"

Bella: "My mother never told me, but I heard her tell her friend that she was a dyspeptic."

The day before she was to be married the old negro servant came to her mistress

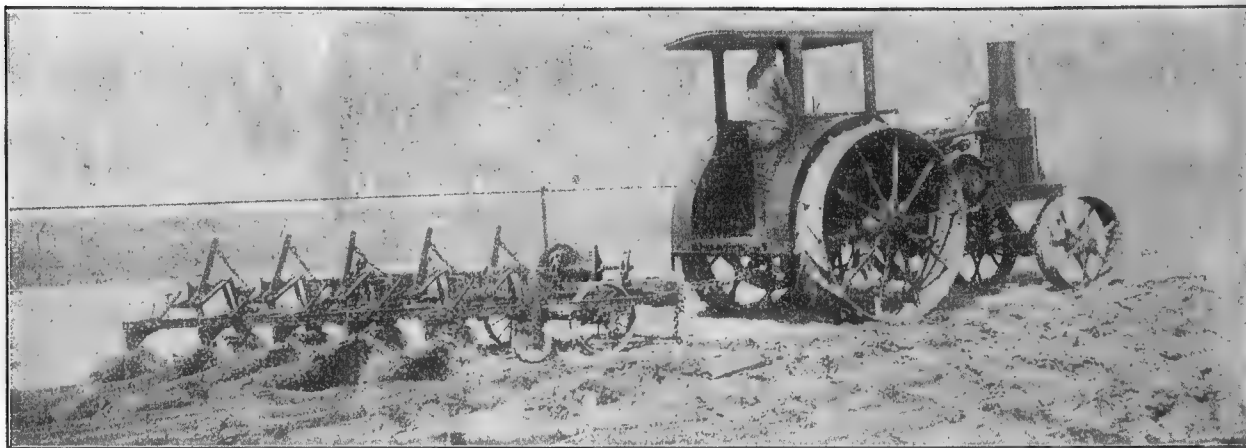
and entrusted her savings to her keeping "Why should I keep it? I thought you were going to get married?" said the mistress. "So I is, missus; but do you s'pose I'd keep all dis money in the house wid that strange nigger?"

Pater: "I wish Mary's young man would come round after supper."

Mater: "That's all he does come after."

This man has an easy job—

All he has to do is to guide the Tractor. He plows 15 to 18 acres a day and isn't half as tired at night as he was when he only plowed 5 or 6 acres with gang plow and horses.



It's easier to guide this Avery Tractor than to drive three or four horses. And the plow handles itself. It's the New Avery "Self-Lift." Has an Automatic "Power-Lift Self-Drop" Device. Pull the cord at the end to engage a clutch and the plows raise. Turn around and pull it again and they lower. No hard work lifting plows by hand levers. It's easy work even for a boy to run this New Avery Plow Outfit.

And it's not only easier work but much cheaper to plow with this New Avery Outfit than with horses or any other Plow Outfit.

One man or boy can run the entire outfit alone. No plowman needed. Saves wages and board of extra man. Reports from users say that it doesn't cost half as much to plow with this outfit as with horses.

Lightest Weight Tractor built considering its power and strength of construction. Weighs only about 11,000 pounds and pulls 5 to 6 plows. Doesn't pack the ground. Doesn't waste fuel moving useless dead weight.

No other make of machines on the market have the advantages found in this New Avery Tractor and "Self-Lift" Plow.

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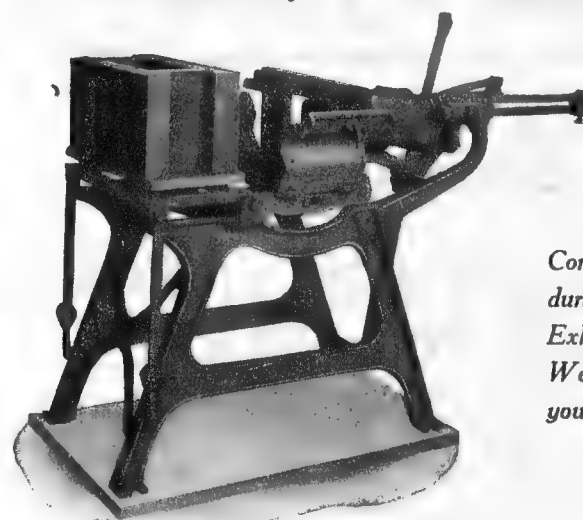
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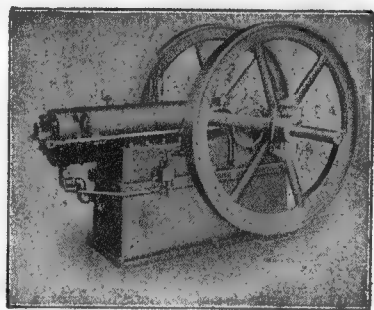
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Make your Bills of Lading read: Care of Gibbs & Robinson, Great West Life Building, Winnipeg, Man., and we will watch the grading of your car.

We are members of The Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange, The New York Produce Exchange, The Montreal Corn Exchange, The Calgary Grain Exchange.

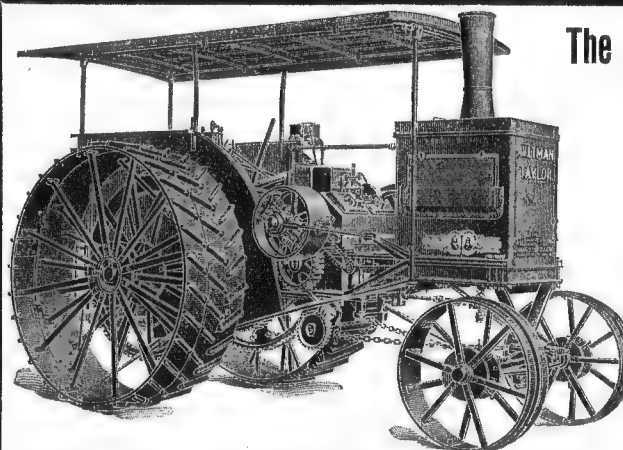
It will pay you to watch this space for future
announcements regarding Crops and Markets

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We want the handling of a fair share of the balance of this season's crop. Ship to us NOW, and we know that you will ship us ALL your grain next season. Before shipping next season, write us for market prospects. You NEED the BEST. It means DOLLARS to you.

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The Canada Malting Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, June 24, 1912

Wheat.—The past week has seen a change from cool unseasonable weather to intensely hot weather with its attendant drought, and while a week ago it was considered the new crop was backward and needed forcing, in the last three or four days the forcing has been extreme with heat unprecedented at this time of the year. The market in consequence is exceedingly nervous, and now for the first time it may be said the new crop has become a factor in the situation, and will become more and more a guide to markets. October wheat to-day, Monday, has advanced sharply and with slightly smaller receipts than had been anticipated, our cash wheat has moved up rapidly for the higher grades. If we have a few more days of drought we shall not be surprised to see our July wheat sell at \$1.12 or \$1.15, and October at \$1.05 or \$1.06, as the market is very nervous. It might be remarked here, however, that wheat is considerably higher than the average of several years past. Now the winter wheat crop in the United States has been seriously damaged, having lacked moisture when it needed it for growth, and getting too much rain while it should be harvested. Spring wheat prospects in the United States, however, are exceedingly favorable at the present time. There is a good outward movement from the Lake Terminals, and while stocks there are much heavier than a year ago, this condition of affairs may not last long. Farmers should remember that while prices may be forced much higher if drought sets in still values are real good at the present time, several cents per bushel higher than a year ago, and as there is no one upholding the bear side in our market here, prices might take a turn and decline quite sharply if better weather comes.

Oats.—A very good demand for oats, but receipts are dropping off a little, and the grading is disappointing, so that oats should hold their own, or in case of drought do better, for drought always has the effect of making farmers hold their old oats over in case of shortage. It looks as if prices will rule very good throughout the summer for our oats. The oat crop in the United States seems to be coming along quite satisfactorily.

Barley.—This grain is picking up a little, but the demand should be better, and once the farmers arrange to keep frozen barley out of the 3 barley grade, they will get a great deal more for their high class 3 barley. Feed barley and No. 4 barley are quite safe at the present time as a feeding proposition, and if oats go up at all, we expect to see barley do better.

Flax.—There has been a little reaction from the high prices prevailing the middle of last week, and the edge is off the market for the time being, but it looks as if all our old crop flax will be wanted at prices between \$2.00 and \$2.10 for 1 Manitoba, this being the most prevalent contract grade. Farmers will make no mistake to pick up their little lots of flax and bag them, and ship them on top of other grain, thus getting terminal prices less freight and commission.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	July	Sept.	Oct.
June 19	107½		97½
June 20	108½		98½
June 21	108½		98½
June 22	108½		98½
June 23	109½		99½
June 24	108½		99½
June 25	108½		99½
Oats—			
June 19	44½		
June 20	44½		
June 21	44½		
June 22	44½		
June 23	44½		
June 24	44½		
June 25	44½		
Flax—			
June 19	207		
June 20	208		
June 21	208		
June 22	206½		
June 23	205		
June 24	202		
June 25	202		

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, June 22)

No. 1 Nor. wheat, part car	\$1.11½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.11½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.11½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.11½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, to arrive	1.11½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3,000 bu., to arrive	1.12
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 8 cars	1.10½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car velvet	1.11
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars, velvet	1.10½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.10½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, durum, mixed	1.10
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.10½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.10½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, velvet	1.11½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.10½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, f.o.b.	1.09½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, velvet	1.09
No. 0 wheat, 3 cars	1.08½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.08½
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.08½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, f.o.b.	1.09
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.03½
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars, f.o.b.	1.07
No. 4 wheat, 1 car, frost	1.03½
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.04½

Rejected wheat, part car	1.04
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.04
No grade wheat, part car, frost	1.02
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.04
No. 1 durum wheat, 2 cars	1.09
No. 1 durum wheat, part car	1.09
No. 2 durum wheat, 3 cars	1.05
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car, dockage	1.05½
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car, thin	1.01
No. 3 durum wheat, 3 cars	1.03
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car, choice	.73
No. 3 yellow corn, 2 cars	.71½
No. 4 yellow corn, 1 car	.68½
No. 3 corn, 1 car	.71
No. 4 corn, 2 cars	.66
No. 4 corn, part car	.65
No. 4 corn, 1 car, Willmar	.68
No grade corn, 1 car	.64
No grade corn, sack	.64
Sample corn, 1 car	.65
No. 3 white oats, 1 car, to arrive	.49
No. 3 white oats, part car	.49
No. 4 white oats, 1 car, Willmar	.48½
No. 4 white oats, part car	.47½
No. 3 oats, 2 cars	.47
No. 3 oats, part car	.46
Sample oats, 1 car, Canadian	.49
No. 2 rye, 1 car	.45½
No. 2 rye, part car	.45
No. 2 rye, 1 car	.70
No. 4 barley, 1 car	.70
No. 4 barley, 1 car	.70
No. 4 barley, part car	.80
No. 4 barley, 1 car	.70
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.73
No. 1 feed barley, part car	.73
No. 2 feed barley, part car	.62
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	.68
Sample barley, 1 car	.55
Sample barley, part car	.72
Sample barley, 1 car, f.o.b.	.64
No. 1 flax, 2 cars	2.24½
No. 1 flax, 3 cars	2.24
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	2.25½
No. 1 flax, part car	2.25½
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.25
No. 1 flax, part car	2.25
No. 2 flax, part car	2.21
No. 2 flax, part car, dockage	2.20
No. 2 flax, 1 car to arrive	2.20

No grade flax, 1 car c.w.t.	2.13
No grade flax, 1 car	2.17
No grade flax, 3 cars	2.18
No grade flax, 1 car, choice	2.20
No grade flax, part car	2.18
No grade flax, 1 car, thin	2.12
Sample flax, 6 sacks	2.20
Sample flax, 15 sacks	2.10

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on June 21, was 5,478,082.50, as against 5,971,021.50 last week and 3,051,457.00 last year. Total shipments for the week were 2,053,222.10, last year 588,577. The amount of each grade was:

	1912	1911
No. 1 Hard	1,295.10	4,370.40
No. 1 Nor.	111,619.30	563,067.40
No. 2 Nor.	477,143.20	1,016,866.30
No. 3 Nor.	759,711.00	646,329.00
No. 4	880,437.50	216,042.50
No. 5	556,037.40	116,724.10
Other Grades	2,711,838.20	488,056.10

Total 5,478,082.50 3,051,457.00

Stocks of Oats—	1912	1911
No. 1 C.W.	52,258.10	221,775.09
No. 2 C.W.	870,051.01	2,700,772.02
No. 3 C.W.	81,576.24	44,926.08
Extra 1 Feed	176,350.09	
No. 1 Feed	174,267.15	
No. 2 Feed	56,197.31	
Other grades	273,523.14	184,075.18

Total 1,684,225.04 3,152,715.10

Barley 437,928.10 223,903.00

Flax 472,171.32 145,249.00

Shipments

Oats	892,303.00
Barley	64,165.41
Flax	177,295.11

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

The world's shipments of wheat for this week were 13,136,000; last week 14,768,000, and last year 11,632,000.

Corn shipped this week 8,473,000; last week 9,128,000; last year 10,850,000.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

Liverpool, June 24.—The market opened under pressure unchanged to ¼ lower. The former American cables were offset here by the sale of a cargo arrived off coast at 7½d. lower than Saturday's prices.

Following the opening there was some covering by shorts on the smaller world's shipments than expected, less favorable reports from France with Paris opening very firm and a renewal of the French demand and unfavorable reports from the crop here. The market was comparatively dull but the undertone firm and at 1.30 p.m. unchanged from Saturday with prominent covering in October.

Corn opened unchanged and later September advanced a ¼ with the undertone steady. The lower closing at Buenos Ayres and the continued pressure of Plate offers and the heavy world's shipments were offset here by small speculative offers and the fact that the bulk of the world's shipments went to the continent.

Quotations are as follows:	
Manitoba No. 1 Nor.	Exhausted
Manitoba No. 2 Nor.	\$1.18½
Manitoba No. 3 Nor.	1.15½
July	1.10½
October	1.06½
December	1.06½

LIVERPOOL LIVE STOCK

Liverpool, June 22.—John Rogers & Co. state to-day that there were only some Canadian steers for sale in the Birkenhead market and prices as last quoted, 16 to 16½ cents per pound, were well maintained.

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, June 22 were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.08	\$1.12½
2 Nor. wheat	1.05½	1.10½
3 Nor. wheat	1.01½	1.09½
3 White oats	.43	.49
Barley	.57	50c-55c
Futures—		
July wheat	1.08½	1.10½
Beef Cattle, top	\$7.25	\$8.10
Hogs, top	8.75	7.80
Sheep	5.50	9.60

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

(Week Ending June 22)

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C.P.R.	989	1931	965
C.N.R.	158	535	18
G.T.P.	53	160	

Total last week	905	2626	983
Total previous week	1030	2702	647
Total year ago	828	3212	339

Disposition	
Butchers east from last week	20
Feeders west this week	128
Local consumption	777

Cattle

The past week has been unusually quiet in the cattle market, the receipts being lighter than for a long time. Very few cars were brought in since Saturday. Prices remain unchanged from a week ago. Choice fat cattle are a scarcity, the demand far exceeding the supply in sight. The bulk of the cattle received have been grass fed and they are poor in finish. There is no doubt about choice grain fed animals commanding top prices for all that can be offered. In the poorly finished grades a decline may be in store, although up to the present all the cattle on sale have brought satisfactory prices.

Hogs

The receipts in hogs during the past few days have been average in number, about 2,000 for the week. But the quality has been below par. Hog values have been weak for the past week or ten days with the result that choice ones are quoted from \$8.50 to \$8.75, a drop of 25 cents. The packers are paying particular attention these days to quality and finish, and the cutting on roughs and stags is heavy. No further decline, however, is expected, at least for the present.

Sheep and Lambs

Heavy consignments of sheep arrived on Saturday and Monday, bringing the week's total receipts to nearly a thousand. But these were shipped direct to the packers. Prices are firm at last week's level, choice yearlings \$7.00 and best killing sheep \$5.50 to \$6.00.

Country Produce

Butter

A two-cent reduction on every grade of butter went into force last week and at the rate the supply is being received further decreases may be expected. Fancy dairy is now commanding 22 cents, No. 1 dairy 19, and good round lots 17 cents. The season thus far has been favorable for a good supply of butter and the quantities now being offered bear out this statement. Good dairy butter is coming in at a faster rate than the local market can consume, with the result that a supply is accumulating in the hands of the dealers. They are preparing to ship East and South, but say they cannot realize more than 18 cents in either direction, hence their quotations are on the down grade.

Eggs

Eggs maintain a steady figure at 19 cents, the same as quoted last week. While little trouble is being experienced to get all required for local consumption at this figure, there does not appear to be any surplus, so that most dealers think the rock bottom price has been reached for some time at least.

Potatoes

The decline in the price of old potatoes from 65 to 55 cents is explained by the fact that most of the dealers are loaded up with all they can take and are not buying. Still the old tubers are coming in to those dealers who will take them so that the likelihood is the price will drop another notch. Last year at this time, it is interesting to note, old potatoes commanded 95 cents. New potatoes are coming in from the South, but the price, \$2.25 a bushel, is still too high to offer effective competition to last season's supply.

Milk and Cream

Not a change was recorded in the milk and cream prices since a week ago, while almost every other line of produce showed heavy reductions. Sweet cream will continue to bring 25 cents it is thought for some days, while cream for butter-making purposes may hold steady at 20 cents per lb. butter fat. Prices, however, cannot withstand a severe spell of hot weather, such as promises to continue. The grass will be dried up by the blazing sun, as the roots are not in as good a condition to stand a scorching heat as they were last summer. If we have three weeks of hot weather the dealers predict sweeping decreases in quality and prices on milk and cream.

Hay

A record drop for one week occurred in the hay market the last few days. No. 1 Timothy is worth but \$14 as against \$18 a week ago, while No. 1 grades of Red Top and Upland are down to \$7 & \$8 a ton and even with this cut there is little sale. The reason given is that farmers have now time to draw in all the surplus supply remaining from last season, and as the roads are in good shape immense quantities have been hauled into Winnipeg and other centres lately. In consequence the market is overflooded just now, with no immediate prospects of a stiffening price.

Quotations in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from June 19 to June 25 inclusive

Date	WHEAT							OATS					BARLEY				FLAX		
	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	Ex1Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1 NW	1 Man	Rej.
June																			
19	107	104½	100½	89½	75½	63½	55½	44	42½	43½	42½	40½	..	55	50	..	208	204	190
20	107½	105	101½	90½	76½	64½	56½	44	42½	43½	42½	40½	..	57	55	..	209	205	191
21	107½	104½	101	90	76	64½	56½	44½	42½	44	43	41	57	55	48	44	208½	205½	192
22	108	105½	101½	90½	76	64½	56½	44	43	44	43½	41	57	55	48	48	207	203	190
24	108½	106	102	90½	76½	64½	57	44½	43	44	43½	41	57	56	48	48	...	...	190
25	108½	105½	101	90	76½	64½	66½	44	..	44	43½	41	58	56	48	48	...	...	...

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO TUESDAY, JUNE 25.

WINNIPEG GRAIN	TUES.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK	TUESDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	COUNTRY PRODUCE	TUESDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	108½	107	96½	Extra choice steers	\$ c. 8 c.	\$ c. 8 c.	\$ c. 8 c.	Fancy dairy	22c	24c	17c-18
No. 2 Nor.	105½	104	93½	Choice butcher steers and	6.75-7.25	6.75-7.25	6.00-6.50	No. 1 dairy	19c	21c	16c
No. 3 Nor.	101	100½	90½	heifers	6.50-6.75	6.50-6.75	6.00-6.50	Good round lots	17c	19c	13c
No. 4	90	89½	85	Fair to good butcher steers	6.00-6.25	6.00-6.25	5.50-6.00				
No. 5	76½	75½	80½	and heifers	5.60-6.00	5.60-6.00	5.25-5.75	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 6	64½	63½	75	Best fat cows	4.75-5.25	4.75-5.25	4.00-4.75	Strictly fresh	19c	19c	17c
Feed	50½	..	62	Medium cows	3.50-4.25	3.50-4.25	3.50-4.00				
				Common cows	3.00-3.25	3.00-3.25	3.50-4.00				
Cash Oats				Best bulls	5.00-5.25	5.00-5.25	4.25-4.75				
No. 2 C.W.	44	44	37	Com'n and medium bulls	3.50-4.25	3.50-4.25	3.50-4.00	Potatoes			
				Choice veal calves	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	5.50-6.50	Per bushel	55c	60c-65c	95c
Cash Barley				Heavy calves	5.00-6.00	5.00-6.00	4.50-5.25				
No. 3	58	..	..	Best milkers and spring-				Milk and Cream			
				ers (each)	\$48-\$65	\$48-\$65	\$40-\$50				
Cash Flax				Com'n milkers and spring-							
No. 1 N.W.	208	..	..	ers (each)	\$27-\$38	\$27-\$38	\$25-\$35	Sweet cream (per lb. butter	25c	25c	25
								fat)			
Wheat Futures				Hogs				Cream for butter-making			
July	108½	107½	97½	Choice hogs	8.50-8.75	\$8.75-9.00	\$7.25	purposes (per lb. butter	20c	20c	17c
October	90½	97½	91½	Heavy Sows	6.00-7.00	6.00-7.00	5.00-5.75	fat)	\$1.50	\$1.50	..
				Stags	4.00-5.00	4.00-5.00	4.00-4.75	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)			
Oats Futures											
July	44½	44½	37½								
October	..	..	38½								
				Sheep and Lambs				Hay (per ton)			
Flax Futures								No. 1 Red Top	\$8	\$10	\$16
July	202	217	214	Choice yearlings	\$7.00	\$7.00	5.25-5.75	No. 1 Upland	\$7	\$8	\$14
October	182	Best killing sheep	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	4.75-5.25	No. 1 Timothy	\$14	\$18	\$18

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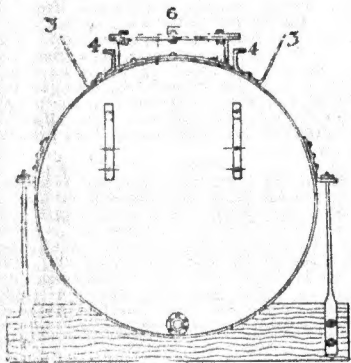
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WINNIPEG - - MAN.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK

Montreal, June 24.—At the Montreal stock yards, west-end market, the receipts of live-stock for the week ending June 22 were 1,000 cattle, 1,000 sheep and lambs, 2,200 hogs and 1,275 calves. The offerings on the market this morning for sale were 1,000 cattle, 550 sheep and lambs, 1,200 hogs and 5,500 calves. The bulk of the cattle offered were grass fed, as all the stall fed stock throughout the country are about exhausted, and as the former have not been feeding long enough to be well finished, the quality was generally poorer than it has been of late. Consequently really choice steers and heifers were scarce, for which prices ruled firm, but as there was an increased supply of stock the tone of the market for such was weaker, and prices declined 25 cents per 100 pounds. The gathering of buyers was large, but owing to the poorer quality of the stock and notwithstanding the above reductions in values the demand was rather slow for local consumption, but there was a fairly good demand from Quebec buyers for butcher cows, and sales of several car loads were made for shipment to that point. A few full car loads of choice grass fed steers and heifers, weighing 1,300 pounds each were bought by local packers at \$8.25 and in small lots sales were made as high as \$8.50 per 100 pounds. Common cows in full car lots sold at \$4.50 to \$5.00, and the top price realized for bulls was \$6.50 per 100 pounds.

There was no important change in the condition of the market for hogs, prices being firmly maintained on account of the small offerings, with some receivers asking an advance of 15 cents per 100 pounds, which packers would not pay. The demand was good and finally the market was cleaned up of all the selected lots at \$9.00 to \$9.25 per 100 pounds, weighed off cars.

Supplies of small meats were larger than usual, and the tone of the market in consequence was easier, common calves being \$1.50 to \$2.00 per head cheaper. Butcher's stock was scarce, and in demand at full values. Sheep were lower, top prices paid for ewes being \$5.00 per 100 pounds, and spring lambs were unchanged.

TORONTO LIVESTOCK

Toronto Stock Yards, Toronto, Ont., June 24.—Receipts were 83 cars, with 1,455 head of cattle, 229 sheep and lambs, 1,089 hogs and 107 calves. Cattle, extra choice heavy steers for export, \$8.15 to \$8.40; good to choice butcher loads \$7.80 to \$8.30; common, \$5.00 to \$6.00; canners, \$5.00; choice butcher cows, \$6.50 to \$7.00; bulls, \$5.00 to \$6.60; common cows, \$3.50 to \$4.50; stockers, steady demand at \$5.25 to \$6.00; for good quality extra choice heavy feeders, \$6.25 to \$6.50; calves, good veal, \$4.00 to \$8.00; bobs, \$1.50 to \$2.50; sheep, market steady to firm, light ewes, \$5.00 to \$5.50; heavy, \$4.00 to \$4.50; bucks, \$3.00 to \$4.00; spring lambs, 9c. to 11c. a pound. Hog market lower, \$7.90 f.o.b., \$8.25 fed and watered, and \$8.50 weighed off cars. Prices continue to rule strong at top notch. It was but a moderately heavy run at market this morning and with a big demand for butcher cattle, last week's closing prices, highest for week were easily maintained though not any higher. The high prices now prevailing made trading a little slow, but buyers were unable to get concessions. While cattle, sheep and lambs, remain steady to strong, hogs tell a different story, this week's prices showing a sudden drop of 35 cents with the market weak. Quotations are \$7.90 f.o.b., \$8.25 fed and watered, and \$8.50 weighed off cars.

SHIP FLAX IN SACKS

Many farmers will find they have at this season small lots of flax. This flax can be sacked and shipped on top of other grain to terminal elevators. The sacks should be marked and the commission merchant handling the carload lot should be advised as to the mark and number of sacks so that he can have the sacks returned by freight. In this way the farmer will obtain full Fort William prices less freight and commission, and will find that it is well worth his while to have gone to this slight extra trouble. Any neighbor will doubtless accord the privilege of allowing the sacks of flax to be put in on top of grain shipped in bulk.

TAFT AND ROOSEVELT NOMINATED

Chicago, June 23.—With nearly 350 of the Roosevelt delegates declining to vote and hastening away at adjournment time to tender the nomination of a new party to Roosevelt, the fifteenth Republican National convention, at the end of a long and tumultuous session, last night renominated William Howard Taft, of Ohio, for president, and James Schoolcraft Sherman, of New York, for vice-president.

President Taft received 561 of the 1,078 votes in the convention, or 21 more than a majority.

When it became absolutely certain that Mr. Taft would be nominated without great difficulty, the leaders in control of the convention decided to give him as a running mate his companion on the ticket in 1908.

At no time was there an indication of a walkout of the Roosevelt delegates. As a rule they expressed their revolt by silence.

The detailed vote for president was: Taft 561, Roosevelt 107, LaFollette 41, Cummins 17, Hughes 2, not voting 344, absent 6.

Roosevelt's New Party

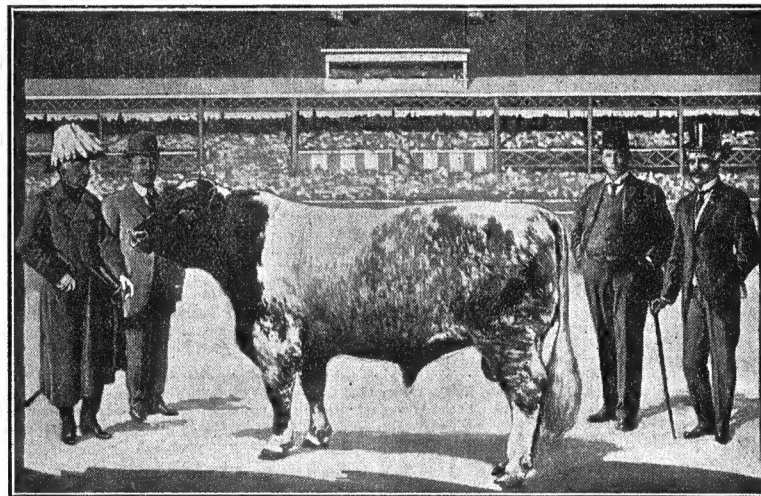
The Roosevelt delegates and alternates, meeting at Orchestra hall, nominated Theodore Roosevelt for president of the United States. At the same time they declared they represented the majority of the delegates and alternates legally elected to the national convention.

There was tremendous enthusiasm when Colonel Roosevelt's name was placed in nomination. Colonel Roosevelt, who came into the hall after the nominating resolution was adopted, expressed thanks for the nomination. He said he recognized the delegates present as the lawfully elected delegates representing an overwhelming majority of the voters at the primaries, but said he would accept the nomination subject to the formation and approval of a new party. He told them to go home, find out the sentiment of their people and then meet in a mass convention to nominate for the presidency a progressive candidate on a progressive platform, "a candidate and a platform that will enable them to appeal to northerner and southerner, easterner and westerner, Republican and Democrat alike in the name of our common American citizenship."

DEATH OF PRINCIPAL SPARLING

Rev. Dr. Joseph Walter Sparling, M.A., D.D., principal and "father" of

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The Model Fair Grounds of Canada. The Largest Stock Pavilion in Canada. The Fastest Half-mile Track in Canada. EDMONTON SETS THE PACE. Write for Prize List

W. J. STARK, Manager

Edmonton, Alta.

Wesley Methodist college and a commanding figure in the religious and educational life of the Canadian West for the past quarter of a century, died at his home in Winnipeg on Sunday, June 16. The cause of death was cerebral hemorrhage.

His funeral on Monday was very largely attended, the city council, university board and other public bodies testifying to the loss sustained by the whole community.

A MONARCH AND A JOURNALIST

A great many stories have been told about the late W. T. Stead, but there is a very characteristic one that has so far been overlooked. Mr. Stead was in the habit of telling it with a great deal of relish, and he related it during his last Toronto visit.

The Englishman desired to have an interview with the Emperor of Germany, but found it almost impossible to gain access to him. Mr. Stead was accustomed to more democratic England, and he would not admit himself defeated. When everything else failed he wrote the following characteristic letter to the Kaiser:—

"Dear Sir.—It is not because you are an emperor that I wish to see you, but because if you had been born in another walk of life you would have been the greatest editor in Europe. For that reason I am anxious to converse with the man, who but for the misfortune of being born to a throne might have ranked so high in my chosen profession."

It was this unique letter that finally secured Mr. Stead his interview.

Those who show the least consideration for others usually expect the most for themselves.

10 cent Books

So many people are interested in the railway, financial and co-operative questions that we have republished some of our best articles in booklet form and have them now for sale at 10 cents each.

THE STORY OF THE C.P.R.

The booklet shows how the people of Canada have given \$25,000,000 in cash, \$35,000,000 worth of completed railway and 25,000,000 acres of choice land to the Canadian Pacific railway and what they have got—and have not got—in return. It is the financial history of the C.P.R.

CHEAP MONEY FOR FARMERS

By J. W. Ward.

The booklet shows how the farmers in other countries secure cheap money and how the farmers of western Canada can secure money at 5% without costing the public treasury one cent.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES

By Keen and Townsend

This booklet tells of the success of Cooperative Stores in Canada and the United States. It relates their struggles against Special Privilege and how they triumphed. Everyone interested in co-operative stores should have a copy of the book.

These booklets will be sent to any address postpaid for 10 cents, 12 copies for \$1.00.

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60 H.P.**CATERPILLAR**GAS
TRACTOR**DOES YOUR WHEEL ENGINE SLIP?**

Of course it does. Each one of them encounters the same obstacle—insufficient traction. When the ground is wet and soft it is impossible for them to operate, and even when the soil seems firm it is liable to drop into pot holes and become hopelessly mired down.

THE CATERPILLAR HAS NO WHEELS TO SLIP!

It works as successfully on soft, wet, sticky or slippery soil or on plowed ground as it does on firm ground. It does not run on the ground, it runs on a smooth steel track. It utilizes the surface of the ground as a roadbed on which to lay its track.

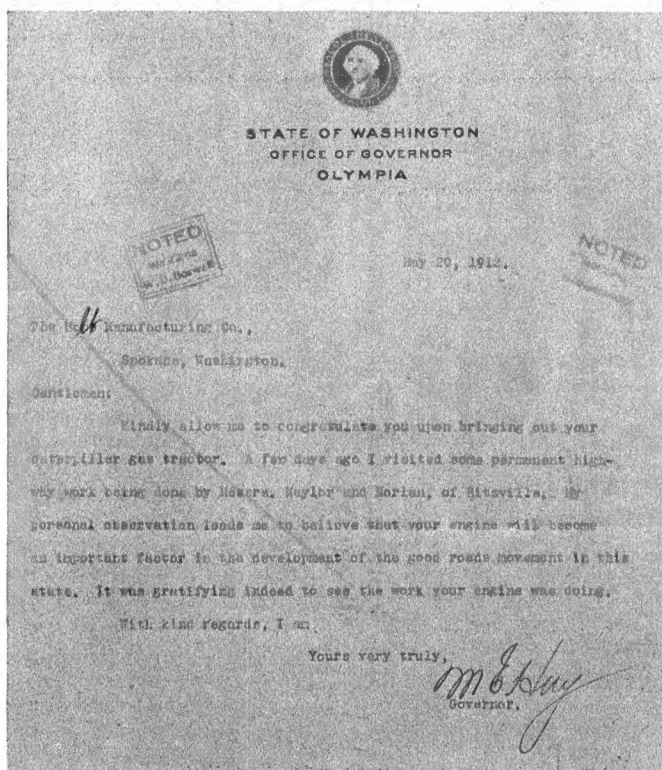
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Its tractive surface is eight times greater than that of wheel engines; it weighs but nine tons; its ground pressure is seven pounds to the square inch.

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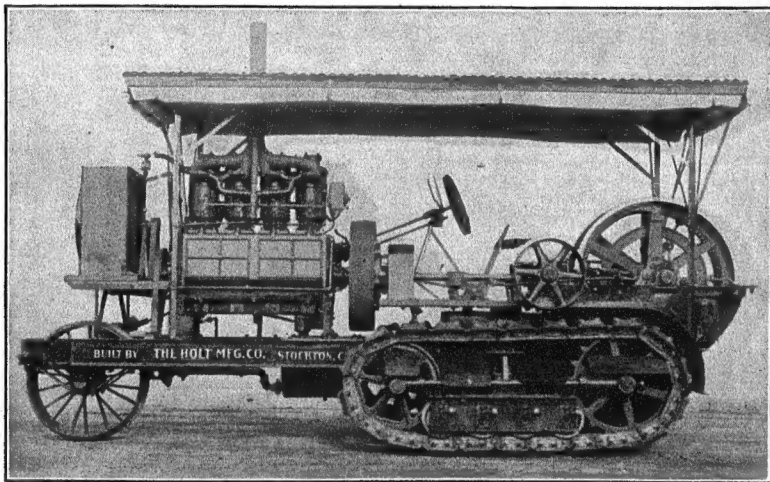
is one of the finest four-cylinder, four-cycle gas engines made. Note how easily accessible it is. The operator can reach any part of it from a standing position on the ground. The cylinders are cast separately. Cylinder heads are removable. Two separate and complete ignition systems, constant level splash system of lubrication with sight feed, carburetur of special Schebler design insuring perfect mixture at all times. Connecting rods and crank shaft of special grade of crank shaft steel.

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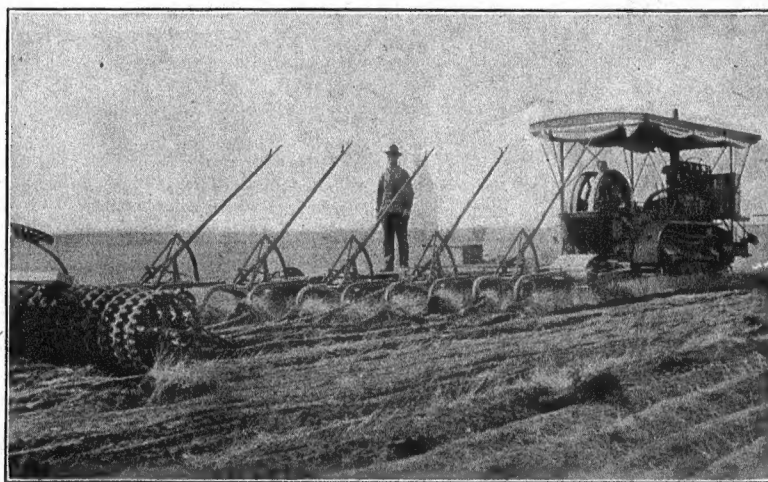
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is simplicity and directness realized. No planetary or reduction by drive mesh. Power transmitted by drive shaft to bevel gears on counter shaft and from counter shaft to drive sprocket. The drive to each Caterpillar wheel is governed by positive frictions, allowing entire machine to be driven by one Caterpillar wheel if necessary. This makes it possible to turn the Caterpillar in its own length. Multiple disc clutch allows load to be picked without jerk or jar absolutely positive.

*Will work in any
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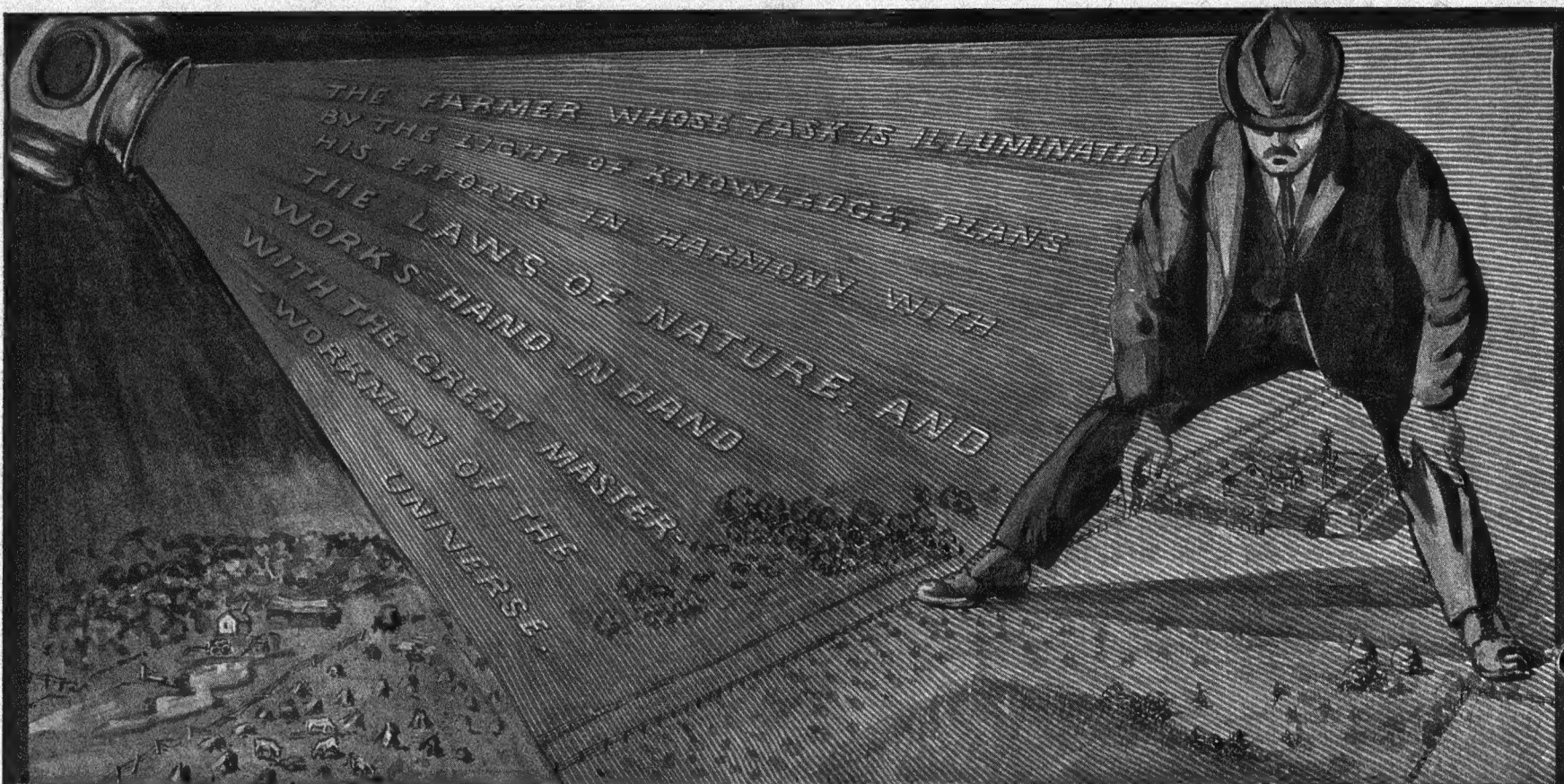
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Light is might. Knowledge is power. Everywhere the man, who knows how, is the man who wins. Farming is no exception. The scientific farmer gets the largest yields, markets the finest sample, maintains the fertility of his soil and derives real pleasure from his work.

Hundreds of brainy and earnest men all over the North American Continent are devoting their lives to the subject of "Better Farming." They have discovered and are discovering the great laws of nature which govern the productive power of the soil. They are learning the methods of conserving the fertility of the land. They are seeking means of successfully conquering the enemies with which the farmer is obliged to contend. These men are elevating farming from a blind attack to a science, from drudgery to a highly skilled profession, they are in short making the farmer master of the work in which he is engaged and rendering him to a large measure independent of the climatic and soil conditions under which he is obliged to operate.

Gradually through long years of labor and at great expense—for these men have had much money at their disposal—a mass of practical information has been stored up of inestimable value to the man who is tilling the soil.

Then arose the problem of distributing this knowledge to the individual farmers. For years the press and the public generally have sought some satisfactory solution of the difficulty.

THE PROBLEM SOLVED

The answer to this eternal question has been found—at least as far as the farmers of Western Canada are concerned.

The Correspondence School of Scientific Farming has been started in Winnipeg to do this work.

The founders of the school and its shareholders and directors

If you would like to grow larger crops on the same acreage, if you would like to produce a sample which commands the highest prices, if you would like to see your farm free from noxious weeds and the soil grow richer instead of poorer, if you would like to farm more intelligently and more systematically, to feel yourself master of the situation and to enjoy your occupation to the fullest possible extent we urge you to write us today.

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Nearly a thousand farmers have joined us since we began this great work two years ago. Their messages full of enthusiasm and satisfaction have been our greatest inspiration. Let us send you copies of their letters—they will convince you.

Clip and mail the coupon to-day—it puts you under no obligation.

are all men interested in the question of "Better Farming," men whose affairs are in some way or another inseparably identified with the farming interests of the west—some of them actually engaged in farming at the present time.

The directors of the school and the trained advisors whom they employed looked over the entire group of men engaged in this farm problem study.

With great care and after most painstaking research they selected fifteen men, the cream of the North-American continent. Two considerations were always to the fore. The men chosen must possess practical as well as theoretical knowledge and they must know conditions in the Canadian West. With these considerations in mind the school has no hesitation in declaring that the men selected are absolutely the best that could be secured. Every one of them is a specialist in his particular line and every man has spent years in this work unhampered by financial considerations. The school has originated a unique plan by which at very small cost the best and most useful knowledge of these fifteen experts is placed at the disposal of every farmer in this country. You derive the same practical benefit as if these men were standing at your elbow advising you in your various farm operations.

This knowledge is presented in form so simple and understandable that every farmer will receive full benefit.

The service is unlimited in its extent and once you enroll you become a life member of the school and are entitled to the full service as long as you live.

A. H. Finch, Lidstone, Man., enrolled June 24, 1911, age 57 years, size of farm, 800 acres, writes as follows: June 13, 1912.
"I have just finished the last lesson and I close with much regret. I have enjoyed the work and study exceedingly. It has been a constant pleasure rather than a task. In this study we come in contact with nature's laws at first hand, the fundamental laws of the universe—the inexorable laws with which we dare not juggle. Had the Psalmist studied scientific farming when he said, 'The heavens declare the glory of God and the earth showeth forth His handywork?' In these lessons we have been walking hand in hand with the Great Master Workman. It would be a kindness to your graduating students to keep in touch with them, call on them for essays, propound queries to them, keep them in touch with subject matter of the past lessons. Would like to have you suggest some experimental test work for the graduates."—Yours sincerely
—A. H. Finch.

Correspondence School Of Scientific Farming Of Western Canada, Ltd.

4th Floor Bell Block, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Every student and every farmer who is interested in "Better Farming" is cordially invited to make the School his headquarters while attending
— The Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition. —

Send me further particulars of your special summer educational offer, on the understanding that in asking for further particulars I assume no obligation whatever.

NAME

ADDRESS

G.G.G. 3